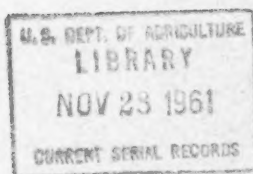


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INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

by M. I. KLAYMAN

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been engaged since 1947 in research on index number problems and the construction of internationally comparable index series of food and agricultural production. A number of meetings have been convened on the subject, the most recent being held jointly by FAO and the Conference of European Statisticians in Rome, in March 1961. This meeting was concerned primarily with the standardization of an integrated set of national index numbers of agricultural production and the use of national index materials for the computation of regional index numbers. As a consequence, some new and important considerations were developed in index number work. These will be taken into account in the future program of work of FAO. A summary of the report of the meeting follows.¹

Definition of agriculture

Agreement on the definition of agriculture is basic to the construction of agricultural production index series. National practices differ on the delimitation of agriculture. There are also various international definitions.

The FAO program for the 1960 world census of agriculture covers, in principle, all agricultural holdings. A holding is defined as "all land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated by one person (the holder), alone or with the assistance of others, without regard to title or size of location. Livestock kept for agricultural purposes without agricultural land is to be considered as constituting a holding."² Conceptually, therefore, kitchen gardens and allotments, whether maintained by rural or urban households, factories or institutions, and livestock kept by dairies are included.

The Statistical Office of the United Nations also defines agriculture in its *International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)* and *System of Na-*

*tional Accounts (SNA).*³ The ISIC Classification includes under agriculture "growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds, vegetables, flowers, both in the open and under glass; tea, coffee, and rubber plantations, raising of livestock, poultry, rabbits, fur-bearing or other animals, bees; and the production of milk, wool, feed, eggs, honey."⁴ In the ISIC Classification the agriculture sector is defined in terms of establishments, to which the nearest equivalent in agriculture is the holding. ISIC recommends that, wherever feasible, the agricultural activities of units engaged mainly in nonagricultural production should be treated as separate establishments and included in the agricultural sector. The SNA considers all primary production (i.e., agricultural, forestry, hunting, fishing, mining and quarrying), regardless of the type of unit where it is conducted, as economic activity. Consequently, in principle, kitchen gardens and allotments, etc., are within the production boundary, and where they can be separately distinguished, they are classified as agriculture. The international recommendations are thus in general agreement with what constitutes agricultural commodity production.

These international recommendations therefore include all agricultural production. In practice, however, national definitions may differ from the international standards. For example, in a number of countries, production of kitchen gardens, allotments, and agricultural commodity production that is a subsidiary activity of nonagricultural economic units, are considered as production outside the agricultural sector. On the other hand, in some countries, butter, cheese, wine and other products processed from primary agricultural commodities, whether on holdings or by farm co-operatives or similar organizations, are considered agricultural commodities. The meeting requested FAO to prepare in this connection a list of agricultural commod-

¹Report of meeting of experts on index numbers of agricultural production. FAO, 61/D/2756, March 1961.

²Program for the 1960 world census of agriculture. FAO, Rome, 1957, p. 10.

³International standard industrial classification of all economic activities. Statistical Papers Series M No. 4 Rev. 1, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 1960.

⁴A system of national accounts and supporting tables. Studies in Methods, Series F No. 2, Rev. 1, Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 1960.

⁵ISIC, p. 6.

ities suitable for index purposes, with comprehensive definitions.

The ISIC divides the major group agriculture (01) into group 011, agriculture and livestock production as previously defined, and group 012, agricultural services. The latter group includes such services as harvesting, baling, threshing, spraying, pruning, etc. (carried out on a fee or contract basis), veterinary services, animal hospitals, etc., operation of irrigation systems, and rental of farm machinery. Services are limited to those provided by specialized contractors and technicians not engaged or not primarily engaged in agricultural production on their own account. They exclude services carried out by farmers for themselves or for other farmers. In many countries, such contract services are of minor significance; in others, their importance is increasing. The meeting agreed in principle that the agricultural sector, at least for certain types of index number computations, should be limited to group 011, agriculture and livestock production.

National index numbers of important economic flows relating to agricultural production

The meeting drew up a scheme (see table) in which the columns display the conceptual relationships between the production of agricultural commodities and the production of the agricultural sector. The rows in the table indicate the economic flows obtained by starting with total production and deducting in successive steps different categories of inputs until the contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) is arrived at. The cells in the table identify the related economic flows. It was recommended that the aggregates in constant prices for certain specific flows identified in the table with an X should be compiled, and that the index numbers based on these values in constant prices be constructed.

Below is a brief description of the flows and the formulas by which the aggregates and index numbers are calculated. The following notation is utilized in the formulas which, for brevity, are limited to the Laspeyres type.

- q represents the total production of a commodity before any deductions are made for waste or utilization of any kind
- p denotes prices received by producers
- u represents prices paid by producers
- k denotes inputs
- S denotes summation over the items of output or input involved in the production of agricultural commodities
- S' denotes summation over items of output or input involved in the secondary activities of the agricultural sector

The subscripts n and o denote the current year and the base period, respectively.

TYPE I FLOWS

These relate to the total production of crops and of livestock and livestock products.

The index number formula is

$$\frac{S p_o q_n}{S p_o q_o}$$

summation being taken over crops and livestock respectively. Some countries combine the index series for flows I(1) and I(2) by using value added weights, in which case a volume index of total production is obtained on certain assumptions concerning technical input/output relations. Other countries compile a combined index by using the formula mentioned above with the summation extending to all agricultural commodities. Such an index is not a true volume index since it may include a considerable amount of duplication. It may nevertheless be interpreted operationally as an indicator of changes in the value of total production at constant prices. The X for flow I(3) has been inserted in parentheses to indicate that while some countries found it useful to compile an index relating to this flow, the meeting did not wish to recommend that all countries do so.

TYPE II FLOWS

The important flow is II(3) and denotes the value at constant prices of agricultural commodities produced, less production waste and inputs of these commodities not purchased from other sectors.

Two formulas are in use in different countries for compiling index numbers corresponding to this flow:

$$\frac{S p_o q_n - S_a p_o k_n}{S p_o q_o - S_a p_o k_o} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{S p_o q_n - S_a u_o k_n}{S p_o q_o - S_a u_o k_o}$$

In the first formula, the input quantities are valued at producer prices, while in the second formula input quantities are valued at prices paid for inputs.

TYPE III FLOWS

Inputs covered by flow (b) relate to agricultural commodities (seed and feed, processed or unprocessed, and livestock) purchased from other sectors, whether imported or not. Inputs of nonagricultural commodities are not covered by (b). Hence type III flows relate to total production, less agricultural commodity inputs from all sources.

Again, there are two different formulas in use nationally:

$$\frac{S p_o q_n - S_{a,b} p_o k_n}{S p_o q_o - S_{a,b} p_o k_o} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{S p_o q_n - S_{a,b} u_o k_n}{S p_o q_o - S_{a,b} u_o k_o}$$

ILLUSTRATIVE SCHEME

	PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				PRODUCTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR		
	Production of crops (1)	Production of livestock and livestock products (2)	Total production of agricultural commodities (3)	That part of column 3 produced outside the agricultural sector (3A)	Production of agricultural commodities = 3 - 3A (3B)	Secondary activities ¹ (4)	Total production of agricultural sector (5)
I. TOTAL PRODUCTION:	X	X	(X)				
less: (a) Production waste and inputs of agricultural commodities (e.g., seed and feed) for current production not purchased from other sectors.							
II. TOTAL PRODUCTION less (a):			X				
less: (b) Inputs of unprocessed and processed agricultural commodities (e.g., seed and feed) for current production purchased from other sectors.							
III. TOTAL PRODUCTION less the sum of (a) and (b).			X				
less: (c) Inputs of all other commodities purchased from other sectors.							
IV. TOTAL PRODUCTION less inputs of all commodities used for current production			X				X
less: (d) Inputs of services purchased from other sectors.							
V. Contribution to gross domestic product			X				X

¹The products of primary agricultural commodities processed on holdings: butter, cheese, wine, etc., not included in previous columns.

summation for inputs being over the items covered by lines (a) and (b).

This flow corresponds in practice to the unduplicated supplies of agricultural commodities from current national production that are available for all uses: human consumption, industry, exports, stocks, etc. This concept of production is the one adopted by FAO in the compilation of its index number series.

TYPE IV FLOWS

All other inputs of commodities for current production (fertilizers, etc.) are covered by line (c), but inputs of services of all kinds are excluded.

The relevant formula is

$$\frac{Sp_o q_n - S u_o k_n}{a, b, c} \\ \frac{Sp_o q_o - S u_o k_o}{a, b, c}$$

The compilation of index numbers of type IV was recommended as an interim measure pending the compilation of indices of flow V (5). Indices corresponding to flow IV (3) and IV (5) were useful

for purposes of comparison and aggregation with indices of industrial production currently compiled by most countries. As the inputs of services from other sectors generally account for a relatively small proportion of the total inputs consumed in the production of agricultural commodities, the movements of the index for flow IV (5) would probably not diverge significantly in many countries from those of the index for flow V (5).

TYPE V FLOWS

Flows of type V correspond to contribution to gross domestic product (GDP). Inputs covered by (d) relate to inputs of services.

The relevant formula is

$$\frac{Sp_o q_n - S u_o k_n}{a \text{ to } d} \\ \frac{Sp_o q_o - S u_o k_o}{a \text{ to } d}$$

From the national accounting point of view, the most important flow relating to the agricultural sector is flow V (5), representing the contribution to gross domestic product of this sector.

The formula is

$$\frac{S p_o q_n - \frac{S u_o k_n}{a \text{ to } d} + S' p_o q_n - \frac{S' u_o k_n}{a \text{ to } d}}{S p_o q_o - \frac{S u_o k_o}{a \text{ to } d} + S' p_o q_o - \frac{S' u_o k_o}{a \text{ to } d}}$$

Indices corresponding to flow V provide the best available measure of the economic performance of the agricultural sector in comparison with that of other sectors of the national economy and of the agricultural sectors of other countries. They are, therefore, of great importance for economic analyses and planning. At present relatively few countries calculate such index series.

The joint meeting set up a system of priorities for the calculation of *national* index series. First priority was given to national indices corresponding to flow V and second priority to those corresponding to flows III (3) and II (3). Third priority was allotted to the indices for flow I (1) and flow I (2). The indices corresponding to flow IV were recommended as interim measures.

Technical considerations in the compilation of aggregates and index series

COVERAGE OF OUTPUT AND INPUT ITEMS

The meeting did not discuss the details of what items are to be included as outputs and inputs. It requested FAO to investigate this matter and to take the initiative in standardizing the classification of items.

A number of recommendations were made with regard to work in progress. For example, the common practice is to measure livestock production on the basis of slaughterhouse records. In addition, many countries take into account changes in livestock inventories. The inclusion of annual changes in livestock inventories for livestock production raises problems when losses within the period considered are extensive. For example, such losses might result in negative quantities for the production of meat on the hoof. The meeting therefore adopted the convention that large losses caused by floods, epidemics or other catastrophes were capital losses, and thus were not to be considered in current production.

The meeting did not include crops in the ground or expansion in the number or the potential capacity of fruit trees in its definition of production. Most countries have not found it possible to price growing crops in a meaningful or realistic fashion.

TIME REFERENCE PERIOD

There are considerable differences among countries in the time reference period used for agricultural

production statistics and for agricultural production index series. Many countries have adopted the calendar year; a number use the July-June split year.

The time reference period adopted by a country for data on agricultural production affects their comparability with the corresponding data for other sectors of the economy and with those for agricultural production of other countries. Data for other sectors of the economy are generally on a calendar year basis. The meeting, noting that many countries had adopted the calendar year as a time reference, and that an *ad hoc* committee of experts convened by FAO in December 1959 recommended it as the best reference period for aggregating national harvests, concluded that the calendar year was the most convenient time reference period for agricultural production statistics and for the calculation of production index numbers.

PRICES TO BE USED AS WEIGHT COEFFICIENTS

Ideally, factor cost prices should be used as the weight coefficients. Factor cost valuation requires the deduction of indirect taxes and the addition of subsidies to market price valuation. Thus prices received by producers for output items should, in principle, refer to the farm gate and include subsidies and exclude indirect taxes. Prices paid by producers for input items should also, in principle, refer to prices paid at the farm gate, net of any subsidies not already incorporated in these prices.

In practice, however, there are difficulties in applying these principles of valuation. It is often not feasible to obtain farm gate prices for all output or input items. Frequently, it is not practicable in many countries to derive factor cost prices from available prices at first point of sale. The meeting, therefore, recommended that the prices should refer to the point of sale nearest to the farm gate, and that wherever possible deductions should be made for indirect taxes and additions, for subsidies. With the use of the Laspeyres index number formula, the factor cost prices would have to be computed only for the weight base period, and further computations made periodically.

There can be considerable difficulty in matching prices to the base period. In the case of outputs, some products are not necessarily all sold or consumed during the given period, and in some cases no prices may exist during that time. Some input items may be utilized prior to the base period. In order to avoid such difficulties, the meeting recommended a special convention, using the average prices for output and input items referring to the weight base period, regardless of the time of utilization of the input items or the time of sale or consumption of the output items.

COMPARISON AND WEIGHT BASE PERIODS

Owing to the wide fluctuations in agricultural production and prices, a minimum period of two or three years is recommended for the comparison (the period for which the index is unity) and weight base periods. Many countries often use a one-year period as a base for other sectors of the economy. The meeting, recognizing the different requirements of agriculture as compared with other sectors, concluded that countries should be guided by practical considerations in the selection of either one year or a longer period as a base.

Since a Laspeyres formula was used by most countries in the calculation of national indices, it was recommended that the weight base period should coincide as far as possible with the comparison base period. Deviations from this practice might be required if there were abnormal price situations during the comparison base period.

The base periods should be kept as current as possible. In actual practice, some countries still use prewar periods. Since many countries have been or are taking censuses around the 1960 period, it was recommended that national authorities re-examine and revise their national base periods, using the results of most recent censuses or surveys.

Regional and world index numbers of agricultural production

There are basic conceptual differences in the country index numbers compiled by FAO and those calculated by the countries themselves (national index numbers). FAO divides the world into regions and considers countries within a region as units of a regional farm. Country indices are compiled, using the same average regional weight coefficients for all countries within a region. Regional index series are computed by aggregating quantities over the whole region and applying regional weights. Conceptual differences between FAO country indices and national series would therefore remain, even if the two types of index series were to conform in coverage and degree of detail of output and input items.

The meeting noted that when the ultimate objective, i.e., national index numbers available on a standardized basis, would be achieved, regional and world indices would then be compiled by combining national index numbers using appropriate weights, or by applying suitable exchange rates to the aggregates from which the national index numbers were derived. The flows to which priority would be given for international purposes would be those corresponding to V(5) and III(3). As the standardization of national series will probably take some time, the meeting recommended as an interim measure that FAO should investigate the practicability, at least in the case of Europe, of using national indices and

aggregates at constant prices of type III(3) and, in consultation with national authorities, of adjusting less comprehensive national series or computing approximate indicators for combination into regional index numbers.

Future program of work of FAO

The future program of work of FAO in respect of index numbers of agricultural production and related aggregates was presented to the meeting of experts. It includes the recommendations of the joint meeting and takes account of the work of other international agencies, particularly that of the United Nations.

The future program of work comprises:

1. Dissemination of technical information related to the concepts and methods of constructing index numbers of agricultural production and of compiling the aggregates related to them.
2. Elaboration of international and regional detailed classifications of output and of input items and their coverage.
3. Preparatory work to adjust existing national index number series of agricultural production, in consultation with national authorities, to render them more compatible with the conclusions of the group of experts and to combine them into appropriate regional and international index numbers.
4. Continuation of the development of international recommendations for index numbers of agricultural production and related aggregates.
5. Investigation of the possibilities of exploiting, to a larger extent, the potentialities of scientific sampling techniques in the collection of agricultural economic statistics relating to index numbers of agricultural production.
6. Continuation of the work already initiated on the time reference period and standardization of agricultural output series.
7. Scheduling other meetings, as required, in order to reach regional and international standards in the field of agricultural economic statistics.
8. Assistance in the development of agricultural economic statistics to member countries requesting such assistance by providing field experts, establishing regional and international seminars and training centers, and by fellowship grants.

The meeting agreed that the success of any program in the field of index numbers of agricultural production depends primarily on the availability of reliable basic data for the construction of national index number series. Sufficient priority should therefore be given to the improvement of methods currently used in obtaining basic data, and to the standardization of concepts, definitions, coverage and classifications.

Commodity Notes

RICE : CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK ¹

Revised estimates show that the volume of exports of domestically-produced rice set a new postwar peak in 1960 of over 6.2 million tons (milled equivalent). While remaining far below prewar levels, this figure was 400,000 tons higher than that of the previous year and 200,000 tons above the level of 1956, the previous highest postwar total. The value of trade, however, showed no improvement because prices fell by an average of 8 percent. Asian exports remained large, although they were slightly smaller than in 1960 because the continuing improvement among traditional exporters was more than offset by a 40 percent decrease in shipments from Mainland China. On the other hand, the size of exports from the rest of the world — 1.7 million tons — was unprecedented. United States shipments (bolstered by very heavy concessional deals) broke all records and the United Arab Republic returned as a major rice exporter.

Pattern of trade

The pattern of world trade showed no striking changes in 1960. There was a smaller proportion of broken rice and a larger proportion of milled rice in total exports than in 1959, but that had been a somewhat exceptional year owing to the absence of Egyptian milled rice from world markets. In fact, there was a return to the average 1957-59 pattern, with milled rice providing 84 percent of world trade, broken rice 13 percent, and husked rice 3 percent. The changes which occurred were in the composition of exports from individual countries. There was the pronounced rise in shipments of broken rice from Cambodia last year, and to a lesser extent from Burma, Viet-Nam and Australia; but the United States exported considerably less broken rice and there has been a noticeable downward trend in Thai sales over the past three years owing to the larger exports of whole rice containing a high percentage of broken. Total exports of broken rice probably exceeded 700,000 tons, 9 percent more than in 1957-59. The main market for husked rice is western Europe, where imports are encouraged by lower tariffs in the interests of domestic milling industries. Shipments of 150,000 tons in 1960 were above the 1957-59 average, but were smaller than in 1959. Although the United Arab Republic and Cambodia sold more than in 1959, there was a pronounced decline in Italian exports, which had been unusually heavy in the previous year (Table 1).

¹ *Commodity Report, Rice*, No. 12, Rome, August 1961, contains a comprehensive review of production, trade and prices of rice in 1960 and the first half of 1961, as well as the outlook for 1961/62, and introduces a new index of export prices of rice.

Table 1. — Pattern of Trade : Exports of Milled Rice, Husked Rice and Broken from Selected Countries, 1960 and Comparative Data

Country	Milled		Broken		Husked	
	1957-59 average	1960	1957-59 average	1960	1957-59 average	1960
<i>Thousand metric tons, milled equivalent</i>						
Burma	¹ 539	¹ 615	83	125	13	11
Cambodia	73	127	122	209	6	13
Taiwan	151	32	—	—	—	—
Thailand	⁸ 894	⁹ 923	³ 359	268	16	9
Viet-Nam	141	² 293	37	⁵ 53	3	⁴ 1
U.A.R. (Egypt)	208	267	4	³ 3	24	² 20
Madagascar	34	22	3	—	—	—
United States	650	⁹ 938	21	19	21	⁴ 40
Italy	102	⁸ 87	5	—	48	45
Australia	² 21	46	⁵ 5	16	⁷ 10	12
TOTAL	3 813	4 350	639	693	141	151
Percentage of total trade	83	84	14	13	3	3

* Preliminary estimate.

¹ Including parboiled rice. — ² Including glutinous and parboiled rice. — ³ Including glutinous broken rice. — ⁴ Eleven months. — ⁵ Including 15,000 metric tons of paddy. — ⁶ Including 2,000 metric tons of paddy. — ⁷ Twelve months ending June of year stated. Figures for fiscal year 1960 (1959/60) are as follows : milled 42 ; broken 12 ; husked 13.

Prospects for the rest of 1961

The volume of international trade this year has remained relatively large but is unlikely to equal last year's level. The traditional Far Eastern exporting countries should ship as much or more than last year, some decrease in Burmese shipments, if any, being offset by a rise in Thai exports and a continuing high level of sales from Cambodia. Exports from the rest of the world should be well maintained too. The Mediterranean area probably will export approximately the same as last year, even though Egyptian shipments may decrease to some extent, and Latin American exports should be considerably larger in view of the increased sales by Brazil and smaller exporters in the region. Above all, in view of the heavy rate of United States exports in the first half of the 1961 calendar year, it now appears as though these may reach the all-time record achieved last year. Against this, however, has to be set the pronounced reduction in Chinese shipments for the second successive year.

The general pattern on the import side is not likely to be radically different from that in 1960, nor will the size of carry-over stocks at the end of the year. A reduction in stocks in Egypt and the United States should be at least partly balanced by increases planned in some Asian exporting countries. The general level of international prices should average slightly above last year's level.

Production of paddy (excluding the Sino-Soviet area) this season has continued its upward trend, the crop being provisionally estimated at 148 million tons, 9 million tons more than the previous record set in 1959/60. The bulk of this unusually large annual increase occurred in the Far East, and in particular in India. In fact, the principal exporting countries produced approximately the same amount of rice as in 1959/60 — a relatively average year — with modest increases in Thailand, Taiwan, and Viet-Nam offset by declines in Burma, South Korea and Egypt. Thus, although Mediterranean and some Latin American exporting countries had larger carry-over stocks, exportable supplies outside Mainland China are not much higher than in 1960.

Mainland China's exports decline sharply

Shipments of Chinese rice this year are likely to be only a fraction of the estimated 610,000 tons exported in 1960 (excluding shipments to U.S.S.R.). Limited amounts of higher quality rice from Mainland China have continued to flow into the commercial markets built up during the past five years in Hong Kong, Singapore and western Europe, but the major government-to-government contracts with Cuba (100,000 tons) and Ceylon (200,000 tons) are being met with rice bought last year from Burma. This situation may continue for some years, since rice heads the schedule of products to be bought from Burma in 1961-65 under the five-year trade agreement signed in January 1961.² Whether China will resell this rice to other countries or become a net importer, as it already is for other grains, remains to be seen. Continued unfavorable weather and food shortages are reported from the southern rice growing areas this year.

Burma's shipments of rice were slowed down in the first half of 1961 because of low working stocks and shipping shortages, but procurement is about the same size (1.7 million tons milled basis) as last year, and total exports should be only slightly less than in 1960. Probably nine tenths of the supply has been sold under bilateral contracts, the major buyers being Ceylon, China, Pakistan and Indonesia, and the rest on a private commercial basis. Burmese exports of rice bran are also expected to be smaller than last year's 80,000 tons, since more is being used for manufacturing rice-bran oil, and most of the extracted bran is retained for the growing domestic poultry industry.

Exports from Thailand, where the exportable supply is slightly larger than last year, rose to 1,147,000 tons in January-August 1961, 275,000 tons more than in the corresponding period a year earlier. Less is available to the private trade, however, because a much larger quantity has been sold under bilateral

Table 2. — Rice : Indigenous Exports, 1958, 1959, 1960 and January-June 1961

and January-June 1961

Country	1958	1959	1960*	January-June	
				1960	1961
<i>Thousand metric tons, milled equivalent</i>					
FAR EAST					
Burma	1 410	1 692	1 751	1 258	919
Cambodia	211	192	349	135	208
China, Mainland ¹	*805	*1 000	**611	**410	**110
Pakistan	2	70	69	*14	*27
Taiwan	179	160	32	32	*40
Thailand	1 143	1 092	1 200	617	907
Viet-Nam, South	113	246	350	214	150
Viet-Nam, North ⁴	*91	*82	*80	...	...
Others ²	17	48	*90	...	...
Total	3 971	4 582	4 502	...	...
REST OF THE WORLD					
Australia	44	54	74	*32	*21
British Guiana	18	57	65	*23	*29
Italy	183	153	132	57	83
Madagascar	58	30	24	*16	*10
U.A.R. (Egypt)	386	49	294	*103	*142
United States	586	705	997	543	521
Others	362	224	164	...	...
Total	1 637	1 272	1 750	...	...
WORLD TOTAL (excluding Mainland China shipments to the U.S.S.R.)	5 608	5 854	6 252	...	...

* Preliminary estimate.

¹ Based on returns from importing countries: excludes shipments to the U.S.S.R. (1958: 453,000; 1959: 658,000 of which 147,000 tons were re-exported to Indonesia). — ² Incomplete. — ³ January-March. — ⁴ Based on returns from importing countries: official totals are: 1958: 113,000; 1959: 157,000. — ⁵ Includes South Korea (1958: nil; 1959: 5,000; 1960: 30,000) and North Korea (1958: nil; 1959: 22,000; 1960: 10,000). — ⁶ January-May.

contracts this year — 620,000 tons by July 1961, double the 1960 amount. The bulk of this rice has been purchased by Indonesia (380,000 tons), while Ceylon and Taiwan are also substantial outlets. Thai merchants are now required to maintain certain stocks in addition to a proposed government inventory in order to prevent price instability.

The rate of United States exports this season has been even heavier than the exceptional 1959/60 level, and a further substantial fall in United States stocks probably occurred on 30 July 1961. This reflects the heavy shipments under Title I of Public Law 480 as well as larger foreign donations. Since this year's crop is expected to be about the same as that of 1960, the amount of rice available for export in 1961/62 should be smaller, and this will particularly affect agreements under Public Law 480.

Exports of lower grade rice from South Viet-Nam and Cambodia have also remained large. By June nearly 300,000 tons, or three fifths, of South Viet-Nam's available supply had been placed under contract to buyers such as Ceylon and Indonesia, and Taiwan is an important new client. For this reason, export licenses for private sales have been suspended and also owing to the need to build up strategic stocks in Saigon, where wholesale prices reached a record level in February. Cambodia has 360,000

⁷ A similar trade agreement for three years was signed between Burma and North Korea involving, it is believed, 50,000 tons of rice.

tons available for export, slightly more than the relatively large quantity shipped last year. Of this, quotas of 200,000 tons had been released for export by mid-1961, mainly to the French franc zone, although sales to France itself are expected to be smaller.

Export supplies of round grain, which today accounts for about 15 percent of world trade, are also about as large as last year, since a reduction in production is offset by an increase in stocks. The United Arab Republic expects to export about as much rice as last year, most of the quota of 250,000 tons being already sold. Because of the low level of the Nile, the authorized rice area for the next crop has been initially reduced by 25 percent, but the final planted area may be larger. If such a decline did occur, however, the United Arab Republic may revert to the position of net importer, as it was in 1959 after a poor harvest. Italy's exports may recover following trade agreements with Indonesia and Poland, and so may those from Spain.

South Korea initially had over 100,000 tons available for export, but Japan, the only substantial market for this rice, has not bought any so far, and the military Government has drawn on it for domestic consumption. In Taiwan, Japan's main supplier of round grain rice in previous years, production has recovered but, again, exports are most unlikely to return to their former size of 150,000 tons.

Latin American rice exports should be much larger this year. Since Brazil had considerable carry-over stocks and a good 1961 crop, export supplies were estimated at nearly 200,000 tons (partly long grain varieties), of which one half had been sold by May to Colombia, Portugal and west African countries. Elsewhere in Latin America, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic and Surinam all have significant quantities available for export, while Uruguay, Chile and Paraguay have small amounts in excess of domestic requirements. British Guiana has extended its trade agreement for the entire import requirements of the West Indies until the end of 1963 (about 60,000 tons); it is now developing new markets, having sold 25,000 tons of whole rice to Cuba this year, as well as broken rice to European markets. Another record crop was expected this season. In contrast, early estimates of the Australian crop forecast a decline of more than 20 percent, which would drastically reduce the exportable supply.

Asian import demand remains strong

Import demand has continued at a high level in 1961, reflecting the steady rise in consumption in most Asian and African countries. In particular, in the Far East the increased requirements of Pakistan, Taiwan and the Philippines, too, have more than compensated for the reduction of imports into India and Japan. By August 1960 the Governments of these five countries and those of Indonesia and

Ceylon had contracted to buy 3.0 million tons, against actual imports of 2.6 millions for the whole of the previous year and 2.3 million tons in 1959. Requirements in other regions seem to have been generally maintained at approximately their 1960 volume, although western European imports were somewhat smaller in the early months of the year.

Indian imports, which more than doubled in 1960, should be about 20 percent smaller than last year's total of 700,000 tons. Rice production is estimated to have risen to 51 million tons, a very substantial increase indeed, mainly as a result of massive increases in area and yields in Bihar, west Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh. Elsewhere, production is no higher and it actually declined in some southern states. However, larger government stocks are now available to combat market instability. This, together with the suspension of government purchases in some states and an increase in market arrivals, has resulted in a decline in average prices to last year's level, although prices have tended to rise in some deficit areas.

Japan's imports, too, will be smaller after last year's record crop. Although the consumer ration was sharply increased, this is unlikely to absorb the supplies entirely, since consumers are apparently not taking their full ration. Thus, only 140,000 tons or less may be imported this year. Heavy floods have affected transplanting for the forthcoming crop; nevertheless, a new record crop is expected.

Import demand in the rest of the Far East has been generally well maintained and in some cases, such as the Philippines, Pakistan, Hong Kong and Taiwan, even stronger than last year. In Pakistan rice production has achieved the unprecedented level of 15,069,000 tons, 7 percent more than last season, but the wheat crop is poor. Rice imports will be larger, since this year's contracts already amount to nearly 500,000 tons, mainly under the agreements with Burma and the United States. Despite a larger crop the Philippines, after two years of self-sufficiency, have decided to resume rice imports this year. Wholesale prices rose sharply in the first half of 1961 (by March they were 30 percent higher than a year earlier) and import permits have been issued for 100,000 tons. Taiwan will be a net importer this year, having acquired about 110,000 tons of rice, three times the quantity purchased in 1960. Consumption of long grain rice has been increasing, while at the same time producers have shifted to round grain rice which has a higher yield. Wholesale prices thus rose sharply last year, and the Government had to import long grain rice to stabilize the market. In Hong Kong, the consistent growth in consumption, associated with the rapid rise in population, has necessitated an increase in the basic quarterly import quota from 77,000 tons last year to 88,000 tons for 1961.

Indonesia, the world's largest rice importer, had hoped to reduce imports in 1961, but the crop has suffered flood damage and purchases have remained very large. Its 1960/61 contracts were estimated at 1,015,000 tons by mid-1961, and actual imports will probably approach 1 million tons again. Ceylon's consumption has risen following the lowering of the subsidized ration price. In addition to the usual purchases under long-term agreements with Mainland China and Burma, therefore, contracts have been placed with Thailand, Egypt and Viet-Nam, and the total this season is 590,000 tons against actual imports of 528,000 tons in 1960. Of this, 350,000 tons will be Burmese rice, since the rice acquired from Mainland China will in fact be shipped from Burma.

Cuba, the major market in Latin America, is now getting rice from Egypt, British Guiana, Ecuador and other new sources besides Mainland China. Cuban rice production is officially reported to have risen very sharply since the land reform program was initiated. The 1960 crop is placed at 326,000 tons, about 30 percent more than in 1958; the continuation of imports is attributed to an even greater rise in consumption. The target area for the next crop is 22 percent higher than in 1960/61.

Pattern of stocks at end of 1961

The heavy rate of exports should reduce carry-overs in most exporting countries this year, although some Asian countries are attempting to increase their stabilization stocks. In Burma the State Agricultural Marketing Board is building up a stock of 50,000 tons for internal price stabilization purposes, in addition to normal working stocks which are expected to remain small. Thai merchants are now required to maintain stocks of 70,000 tons for

the same purpose, while strategic stocks of 90,000 tons (milled equivalent) are aimed at in Viet-Nam. On the other hand Brazil, Egypt, Italy and Pakistan all hope to reduce their relatively heavy stocks, and it appears that there was a further reduction of about 150,000 tons (milled equivalent) in the United States carry-over on 30 July 1961. This would reduce United States stocks to only about 250,000 tons milled, the lowest figure since 1952/53. Among importing countries the main feature is the further rise in government stocks expected in Japan this year, while the huge Indian crop should permit some addition to central reserves.

The outlook

On the whole it can be expected that the volume of world exports in the 1961 calendar year will be moderately less than the 6.2 million tons shipped in 1960. The effect on export revenue will be at least partly offset by the higher prices prevailing this season; in fact, the trade of most exporters will have a higher volume and value than in 1960.

With no major changes in the level of carry-over stocks, market prospects for 1961/62 will mainly depend on the size of harvests. It is too early to indicate prospects for the crops in southeast Asia, although floods have caused some crop damage. It is clear that the two principal non-Asian exporters, the United States and the United Arab Republic, will have less rice for sale next season. The United Arab Republic will have lower stocks and probably a smaller crop, while the United States inventories have been depleted to almost normal proportion by the very heavy exports in the past two seasons. These will be price-supporting factors, especially as long as there are no signs of Mainland China returning as a major rice exporter.

COTTON IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Under the Treaty of Rome, cotton is not among the commodities for which members of the European Economic Community will have to frame a common agricultural policy. At present cotton enters duty-free into all member countries except Italy, but free entry is to be extended to all full members by the end of the transition period. The association of a number of cotton-producing territories in Africa and more recently of Greece and the proposed association of Turkey do not imply preferential treatment for cotton imports from these countries in the markets of the Community.

Cotton cultivation in the Community is confined to southern Italy and production is very small. As a consumer of raw cotton, however, the Community ranks fourth after the United States, Mainland China

and the U.S.S.R., accounting for 10 to 15 percent of world mill consumption, and is the world's largest single import market. Italy and the associated countries provide less than one tenth of its requirements, less than one fifth if Turkey is included with the associated countries. On the other hand, the associated countries have well-established trade connections with countries of the Community, which provide the outlet for the bulk of their exportable supplies.

Experience since coming into force of Treaty of Rome

Because there are many more powerful influences at work, it is not easy to discern the effects of the establishment of the Community in the case of cotton. Plantings and production in Italy have recently shrunk.

Table 3. - Cotton Production and Consumption in the European Economic Community and Associated Countries

Country	Seasons beginning 1 August					
	1956/ 57	1957/ 58	1958/ 59	Average 1956/ 57- 1958/ 59	1959/ 60	1960/ 61
..... Thousand metric tons						
PRODUCTION						
EEC						
Italy	8	8	8	8	11	6
Associated countries						
Greece	51	63	62	59	57	64
Congo (ex-Belgian)	49	54	54	52	60	33
Chad	21	28	24	24	15	33
Central African Republic	13	14	16	14	12	11
Cameroun	6	8	8	7	8	10
Ivory Coast	6	6	4	5	1	1
Upper Volta	1	2	3	2	2	3
Dahomey	1	1	1	1	1	1
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Algeria	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	149	177	173	165	162	160
Turkey	160	134	180	158	195	195
WORLD	9 214	9 053	9 728	9 332	10 216	10 192
MILL CONSUMPTION						
EEC						
Germany, Western ..	310	311	294	305	319	*320
France	298	305	254	286	298	305
Italy	191	187	189	189	222	230
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	98	81	82	87	90	91
Netherlands	74	72	71	72	77	79
Total	971	956	890	939	1 066	1 025
Associated countries						
Greece	26	28	28	27	26	29
Congo (ex-Belgian) ..	9	11	11	10	12	9
Ivory Coast	4	5	5	5	5	5
Total	39	44	44	42	43	43
Turkey	108	113	115	112	108	108
WORLD	9 362	9 351	9 926	9 546	10 460	10 406

SOURCE: International Cotton Advisory Committee.

* Estimated.

Production has fallen slightly in associated countries, owing mainly to the difficulties in moving the crop in the former Belgian Congo (Table 3). On the other hand, there have been gains in Turkey where a sharp improvement in yields has taken place. Including Turkey with the associated States, total production has risen by some 10 percent during the past two seasons.

Cotton consumption expanded greatly in the Community in 1959 and 1960. A very high level of industrial activity prevailed throughout western Europe, and textiles benefited from the relatively rapid rate of economic growth in the Community. The lowering of internal barriers to trade in semimanufactures and finished products no doubt contributed

to increased activity in textile mills, while a renewed decline in world cotton prices seems to have offset any advantage that locally-produced rayon staple, which competes so directly with cotton, might have derived from this action. Mill consumption of cotton in the six member countries increased by over 8 percent. Although the rate of increase slowed down somewhat in the first part of 1961, notably in Western Germany and Belgium, mill consumption at mid-year was still running at record levels, and stocks of finished goods in mills were low. Significantly, the greatest increases took place in Italy, where Common Market policy dictated a reduction in the import duty on cotton, and in the Netherlands, where industrial development has been accelerated following the lowering of internal trade barriers.

Fairly wide fluctuations in the volume and pattern of international trade are endemic in the case of cotton, and this is reflected in the imports into the six member countries, both before and after the setting up of the Community (Table 4). In 1959, total imports into the Community remained at the relatively low level to which they had fallen during the 1958 recession, but a spectacular recovery took place in 1960, when the need to build up depleted mill stocks was added to the stimulus of rising consumption. The composition of these imports also altered between 1956-58 and 1959-60. The proportion coming from the associated countries remained unchanged at 10 percent, with the Congo, the territories comprising the former French Equatorial Africa (i.e., Chad and the Central African Republic) and Greece as the chief suppliers. Turkey, on the other hand, became the largest single source of supply after the United States and Mexico, accounting for 7 percent of the Community's total imports, against only 3 percent in 1956-58.

Imports from outside sources, however, continued to cover more than 80 percent of the Community's total requirements and important changes took place in the source pattern. These were largely due to conditions governing production and exports in the main growing countries themselves. Compared with 1956-58, there has been a notable increase in imports from the U.S.S.R. With the decline in prices of long staple cotton, imports from the Sudan expanded rapidly in 1959 and those from the Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic (which had been severely affected by the aftermath of the Suez crisis) in 1960. Imports from Peru, however, the other long staple cotton producer, changed little, as did also those from the Syrian Region of the United Arab Republic and Iran. Changes in foreign exchange regulations in Brazil favored imports from this source after a three-year decline. At the same time, imports from the United States and Central America contracted by about 15 percent, those from

Table 4. - Cotton Imports into the European Economic Community

Country	1956	1957	1958	Average 1956-58	1959	1960*
..... Thousand metric tons						
IMPORTS BY DESTINATION						
Germany, Western	292.3	355.3	291.0	312.9	301.2	350.3
France	283.3	313.0	290.0	295.4	249.4	325.6
Italy	183.0	190.1	158.0	177.0	166.4	275.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	97.4	111.8	76.9	95.4	90.4	106.9
Netherlands	70.8	80.0	70.5	73.8	75.4	86.4
Total	926.8	1 050.2	886.4	954.5	882.8	1 144.5
IMPORTS BY ORIGIN						
<i>From associated countries</i>						
Congo (ex-Belgian)	37.0	30.1	24.0	30.4	37.3	34.7
Former French Equat.						
Africa	36.2	36.0	37.4	36.5	36.5	25.6
Greece	35.3	12.0	13.0	20.1	28.5	15.2
Cameroun	2.9	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.3	5.1
Togo	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.8
Former French West						
Africa	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.2
Madagascar	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7
Somalia	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6
Algeria	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5
Total	116.6	89.8	85.6	97.3	115.1	86.4
<i>From Turkey</i>	28.4	43.7	21.6	31.2	69.8	63.8
<i>From other countries</i>						
United States	254.1	546.3	377.3	392.6	170.6	531.5
Mexico	133.5	60.9	82.7	92.4	125.2	81.9
U.A.R.:						
Egyptian Region	68.7	44.2	32.1	48.3	46.6	57.0
Syrian Region	41.6	29.1	31.6	34.1	36.5	36.9
U.S.S.R. Region	26.2	24.3	17.0	22.1	33.7	45.8
Brazil	44.6	6.6	15.0	22.6	29.8	43.1
Peru	39.3	34.6	47.5	40.5	39.2	41.9
Sudan	25.8	16.7	22.3	21.6	64.3	29.3
Iran	22.7	18.3	18.4	19.8	21.0	14.8
Nicaragua	23.8	17.7	25.2	22.2	33.5	8.6
Pakistan	32.1	24.3	21.8	26.1	4.6	5.4
Others	69.4	93.7	88.3	83.7	92.9	95.9
Total	781.8	916.7	779.2	826.0	697.9	994.3

SOURCES: Organization for European Economic Co-operation and national trade statistics.

* Preliminary.

the United States fluctuating widely from year to year, being largely influenced by the actual and prospective levels of price support and export subsidy. Imports from Pakistan fell off sharply with the shift in Pakistani shipments to new markets in the Far East and eastern Europe.

Prospective developments

Common economic objectives and financial policies of the Community may be expected to eliminate quantitative restrictions on imports on foreign exchange grounds, such as until recently applied to cotton in France. No external tariff on cotton imports is contemplated, and the present Italian tariff of 4.2 percent — already reduced from the original level of 6 percent — is to be gradually abolished. A continued shrinkage in Italy's cotton cultivation cannot be ruled out.

No tariffs at present apply to cotton imports into any of the associated countries in Africa, but Greece levies a specific duty equivalent to 8.20 U.S. cents per kilogram, and Turkey a duty of 5 percent *ad valorem*. These rates may remain in force on the grounds that they constitute revenue tariffs, or that they are necessary for economic development. Cotton production development has long been encouraged in the African States of the French Community and in the Congo. Price support schemes are operated by the Comité de gérance de la Caisse de réserve cotonnière in the Congo, by the Caisse de stabilisation des prix pour le coton, and ultimately by the Fonds national de régularisation des produits d'outre-mer, in the case of States which are members of the French Community.³ In Greece, farmers receive a bonus for every hectare of land under cotton, with a premium on irrigated land. These different forms of assistance to cotton growers may be merged when the unified European Development Fund⁴ and the proposed stabilization fund for bananas, oilseeds, cocoa and cotton⁵ begin to operate.

In view of the proposals for intensifying technical and economic assistance to farmers in associated territories, it is possible that cotton production in these areas will eventually expand considerably. It has been estimated that the cotton crop of the African territories associated with the Community could double within the next 10 or 15 years. Expansion in Greece and Turkey may be less rapid. Even if a 100 percent increase in the normal cotton crop of the present associated countries could be achieved in the current decade, it would scarcely equal the increase in import requirements which may be projected from the enlarged volume of cotton textiles consumption in the Community by 1970 resulting from growing populations and rising standards of living.⁶ Since, in addition the consumption of cotton and textiles in the less developed associated countries may be expected to rise relatively swiftly, the hypothetical increase in cotton production might be absorbed without displacing any cotton at present imported from outside sources. Possibly least susceptible to displacement are imports from the Sudan, Egypt and, to a lesser extent, Peru, which consist largely of long staple varieties not grown in any of the territories at present associated or contemplating association with the Community.

³ French cotton mills operate a scheme for the purchase and distribution of most of the cotton grown in these States, but this agreement has no legal force and is not binding on any government. Co-operative selling arrangements exist for Congo cotton, most of which is shipped to Antwerp.

⁴ Fonds européen de développement pour l'outre-mer, of 581 million U.S. dollars.

⁵ Fonds de stabilisation des recettes d'exportation des pays d'outre-mer, of 50 million dollars.

⁶ This assumes that cotton maintains its competitive position against other fibers, and that EEC textile industries maintain their competitive position despite relaxations in barriers to imports of textiles from outside as provided in the recent GATT agreement.

Possible admission of the United Kingdom and other EFTA countries

Should the negotiations recently announced by the Governments of the United Kingdom and other countries of the European Free Trade Association eventually lead to these countries' admission to full membership in the European Economic Community, the common market for cotton would be considerably enlarged; it would account for about one half of all cotton moving in international trade. As far as raw cotton is concerned, the United Kingdom's import policy is already in line with that followed by the Community; cotton enters the country free of quantitative restrictions or import duty. The United Kingdom, however, also offers a relatively free market for imports of cotton textiles, particularly those from low cost Commonwealth countries in the Far East, while the six countries forming the Community allow no such access for them. Alignment was to some extent achieved, however, by the negotiation of an international agreement on cotton textile trade under GATT, just prior to the United Kingdom's application for membership in EEC. From the beginning of 1962 countries imposing quantitative restrictions are to "significantly increase

Table 5. - Cotton in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth African Countries

Country	Seasons beginning 1 August					
	1956/ 57	1957/ 58	1958/ 59	Average 1956/ 57 1958/ 59	1959/ 60	1960/ 61
..... Thousand metric tons						
PRODUCTION						
<i>Commonwealth African countries</i>						
Kenya	2	2	3	2	3	3
Uganda	68	64	73	68	65	66
Tanganyika	24	31	31	29	37	35
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1	2	3	2	4	3
Nigeria	29	47	36	37	35	43
Total	124	146	146	138	144	149
CONSUMPTION						
United Kingdom	346	316	278	313	284	268

SOURCE: International Cotton Advisory Committee.

FATS AND OILS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Role of the Community in international trade in fats and oils

The six member countries of the European Economic Community consume more than 4 million tons of fats and oils per year in food and nonfood uses (roughly 25 kilograms per inhabitant). As a bloc, these countries form the second largest consum-

Table 6. - Imports of Cotton into the United Kingdom

Country	1956/ 57	1957/ 58	1958/ 59	Average 1956/ 57 1958/ 59	1959/ 60	1960/ 61
..... Thousand metric tons						
<i>From Commonwealth African countries</i>						
Kenya	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uganda	6.7	5.6	5.5	5.9	2.8	1.7
Tanganyika	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	—	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.8
Nigeria	27.9	10.6	20.4	19.6	24.8	16.8
Total	36.5	18.9	27.9	27.7	30.6	21.7
<i>From other countries</i>						
United States	118.1	238.8	124.5	160.5	69.5	120.0
Mexico	14.4	12.9	13.3	13.5	13.2	5.6
Sudan	50.3	23.5	33.0	35.6	57.1	35.8
U.A.R. (Egypt)	7.7	—	—	2.6	4.2	8.2
Brazil	3.1	24.0	4.3	10.5	10.5	8.0
Peru	14.1	21.7	15.2	17.0	18.8	13.6
Pakistan	2.4	9.4	3.7	5.2	4.2	4.5
Turkey	1.8	13.4	4.6	6.6	10.9	12.8
Others	92.9	16.6	38.2	49.2	60.5	49.6
Total	304.8	360.3	236.8	300.7	248.9	258.1
GRAND TOTAL	341.3	379.2	264.7	328.4	279.5	279.8

SOURCE: Organization for European Economic Co-operation and national trade statistics.

access to their markets by countries, the imports from which are now restricted." This may make it more difficult for textile mills of the Community to maintain recent rates of expansion in cotton consumption.

As regards possible additional associates, a number of Commonwealth countries in Africa — Nigeria, the territories in British East Africa, and Rhodesia and Nyasaland — produce cotton; total output is almost as large as the production of the countries now associated (Table 5). Price support schemes designed to encourage cotton production are in existence in these Commonwealth countries and a favorable view of prospective development of cotton production in some of them has been taken in some quarters. For the East African countries, however, cotton export markets outside the Community and the United Kingdom are about as important as those inside. It seems unlikely, in view of their trade connections with the Far East and the relatively rapid expansion of the textile industry there, that their cotton trade pattern would change substantially.

ing area in the world, following only the United States. Unlike the United States, however, which is a large net exporter, the Community imports fats and oils on a large scale. It takes about 40 percent of the quantities moving in world trade and depends on imports for a little over half of its total supplies (Table 7).

Table 7. - Supplies of Fats and Oils in Common Market Countries, Average 1957-59

Country and commodity	Domestic production	Net trade	Apparent consumption	Domestic production	Net trade
	Thousand metric tons			Percentage of total supply	
Germany, Western	646	891	1 537	42	58
France	603	448	1 051	57	43
Netherlands	179	238	417	43	57
Belgium-Luxembourg	102	138	240	43	57
Italy	544	404	948	57	43
Total	2 074	2 119	4 193	49	51
MAINLY FOR FOOD OR SOAP					
Butter ^a	751	-1	750	100	—
Lard	690	-45	645	107	—
Liquid edible oils					
Groundnut oil	1	434	435	—	100
Soybean oil	—	201	201	—	100
Cottonseed oil	—	111	111	—	100
Olive oil	272	58	330	82	18
Rapeseed oil	78	29	107	73	27
Others	64	24	88	73	27
Lauric acid oils					
Coconut oil	—	336	336	—	100
Palm-kernel oil	—	180	180	—	100
Other fats and oils					
Tallow	177	228	405	44	56
Palm oil	—	230	230	—	100
Whale and fish oils ^c	28	219	247	11	89
DRYING AND TECHNICAL					
Linseed oil	18	188	206	9	91
Castor oil	—	36	36	—	100
Others	—	10	10	—	100
FINISHED AND PROCESSED PRODUCTS					
	—	119	119	—	—

¹ Including oil equivalent of oilseeds. - ² Fat content, estimated to be 81% of product weight. - ³ Net trade in fish oils and retained supplies of whale oil (excluding sperm oil). - ⁴ Estimated fat equivalent of trade in margarine, shortening, fatty acids, acid oils, soap and soap stock.

Europe's climate is not well suited to intensive production of oilseed crops. In general, oil crops thrive best in tropical or subtropical areas or in temperate areas that have warm summers with good rainfall. In northern Europe the summers are too cool, and in the Mediterranean area, too dry, to meet these requirements. Europe, however, does grow cereals, root crops, and pastures which support a heavy livestock population. Hence, in the Common Market countries there is a large production of animal fats. The area produces slightly more butter and lard than it consumes and has a small export balance of these commodities. It also produces inedible animal fats (used in soap and other industrial products), but depends heavily on imports for additional supplies. Southern Italy is one of the world's major producing areas of olive oil, and some rapeseed is grown for oil in northern Europe. These fall far short, however, of meeting the demand for vegetable oils, which are mainly imported.

There are three main sources of imports into the Community. One is the United States, which provides principally soybeans, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and inedible animal fats. A second is Africa, which sends mostly groundnuts, groundnut oil, palm oil, palm kernels, and palm-kernel oil. The third is the Far East, including the South Pacific. Copra

and coconut oil are the leading items from that area, but palm oil and a number of Chinese items, principally soybeans, are also important.

All countries of the Common Market protect, to a greater or lesser degree, domestically-produced fats and oils. Thus, domestic prices for butter are kept high in relation to import prices in all countries except the Netherlands, which regularly has a substantial export surplus. Western Germany also protects lard and edible tallow. Producers of rapeseed in France and Germany are guaranteed higher prices than they could obtain by selling in competition with imported rapeseed. Prices of all vegetable oils and edible animal fats in Italy are maintained well above world levels in order to protect domestic olive growers. France has extended protection for many years not only to rapeseed at home, but also to oilseeds produced in its former dependent territories, notably to groundnuts and groundnut oil produced in former French West Africa. The areas principally affected have been Senegal, adjoining parts of Mali (former French Sudan), and the Niger, where groundnuts for export are the major crop. Prices of liquid edible vegetable oils in the French franc area have been regulated; a key element in the management of the market has been the control of imports into France through a quasi-governmental import monopoly which buys from nonassociated countries only when necessary to supplement supplies from the franc area.

Another prominent feature of government policies for fats and oils in the Six has been a degree of protection for the oilseed crushing industry. All the Common Market countries levy higher import duties on vegetable oils than on oilseeds; the differentials in favor of oilseeds vary from 5 to 25 percent (Table 8). A very large oil milling industry grew up in western Europe during the first four decades of this century. Although many exporting countries have taken measures since the war to favor their own oilseed crushing industries and to export the oil instead of the seeds, large tonnages of oilseeds still move to Europe, mainly from the United States, Canada, Nigeria, the Philippines, Indonesia, and China.

The proposed common plan for fats and oils

On 19 July 1961 the Commission of the European Economic Community published draft proposals for a common policy in the fats and oils sector. A schedule of the duties that are eventually to be levied by all member countries on imports from third countries had previously been established in 1960. The plan does not cover butter, which comes under the dairy proposals, or edible animal fats, which are to be governed in accordance with the plan for beef, veal and pigmeat. However, it covers vegetable oils and inedible animal fats, including fish and whale oils and products like margarine.

The plan would create a unified market within the six countries by 1 January 1968; many significant steps toward this goal would be taken earlier. The commodities involved would cross national borders within the Community without paying taxes. National taxes on consumption would temporarily be permitted, however, during a transition period. The plan proposes a uniform Community-wide tax on oilseeds and oils produced or imported, to provide revenues to finance deficiency payments to three groups of producers, to the extent and under conditions to be established by the Commission subject to approval or amendment by the Council. The three groups of producers would be: rapeseed growers and olive producers within the Community, and oilseed growers in the associated States and territories. In co-operation with the Governments concerned, measures would also be taken to improve the production and marketing of the subsidized crops with the eventual aim of enabling them to compete in the market without special assistance. It is recognized that in the case of olive oil, a relatively high-cost product, the problem is part of the broader one of a general transformation of the economy of southern Italy.

Oilseeds will be exempt from import duties, just as they are now for the most part. The duties to be levied on vegetable oils are higher than the present ones in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Western Germany, but lower than those in France and Italy.

They would, in nearly all cases, increase the differential favoring the importation of oilseeds over crude oils; they would increase the differential favoring crude oils over refined oils in France and Italy, but reduce it slightly in Germany and the Netherlands.

Probable impact of the plan on international trade

The proposed plan and schedule of import duties would result in a large measure of free trade between the Community and the rest of the world, in addition to free trade among the members of the Community. When the plan is fully in effect, imports of all the commodities covered by the plan would be quantitatively unrestricted, and oilseeds would be duty free. The oils produced from these and from domestic oilseeds would be free of any hindrances to distribution throughout the Community. The import duties on vegetable oils would be relatively moderate, mostly 10 percent for crude oils for eventual food use and 15 percent for refined oils for food, with lower rates for fats and oils destined for nonfood uses. Oilseed cakes and meals, the residue from the crushing of oilseeds, would be admitted duty free. The special measures to benefit domestic oilseed producers would consist of direct payments, production aids, and the like; prices would be determined by competition in the market.

The proposed plan and import duties would tend to increase trade with the outside world, provided

Table 8. - Proposed Common Market Import Duties on Major Fats, Oils, Oilseeds and their Products, and National Duties on 1 January 1960

Commodity	Proposed common tariff		Tariffs applying to third countries as of 1 January 1960						
	Food uses	Nonfood uses	Benelux	Germany, W.		France	Italy		
				Food uses	Nonfood uses		Food uses	Nonfood uses	
	Percentage ad valorem								
OILSEEDS									
Groundnuts	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	(¹)	3.6	3.6	
Soybeans	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	(¹)	nil	nil	
Cottonseed, rapeseed	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	9	nil	
Copra, palm kernels	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	9	nil	nil	
VEGETABLE OILS									
Olive	Crude } Other }	5	5	7	nil	16.2	20	20	
		8	10	7	nil	16.2	20	20	
Groundnut, sesame	Crude } Other }	10	5	5	nil	16.2	18	6	
		15	8	10	10	16.2	18	6	
Soybean	Crude } Other }	10	5	5	nil	16.2	23	6	
		15	8	10	10	16.2	25	6	
Coconut, palm kernel	Crude } Other }	10	5	5	nil	13.5	10	6	
		15	8	10	10	16.2	20	6	
Palm	Crude } Other }	9	5	nil	10	(¹)	nil	nil	
		14	8	10	10	(¹)	12	nil	
OTHER COMMODITIES									
Lard and other pig fats, pressed or rendered		20	4	nil	18	nil	32	20	4
Butter		24		15	24		(¹)	30	
Margarine		25		15	25		27	27	
Whale oil		2		nil	nil		16.2	nil	

SOURCE: *Projet de propositions relatives à la politique commune dans le secteur des matières grasses*. CEE document VI/COM(61)109 final. Brussels, 19 July 1961.

¹ Suspended. - ² In packages with a net content of 20 kg or less, 20%. In other packages: virgin oil, 17%; other, 20%. - ³ Duty exempt when rendered unfit for human consumption under customs supervision. - ⁴ Under certain conditions, pure olive oil for the fish canning industry is free of customs duty. - ⁵ Duty exempt if untreated (even clarified or mechanically dehydrated), with a free fatty acid content of 50% or less, and rendered unfit for human consumption under customs supervision. - ⁶ In packages of a net content of 1 kg or less, 20%. - ⁷ Hard vegetable oils in packages of 1 kg or less, 25%. - ⁸ Duty free within the limits of an annual quota of 18,000 tons for use in the manufacture of edible fats.

Table 9. - Gross Imports of Selected Fats, Oils and Oilseeds into Common Market Countries, by Origin, Average 1957-59

Commodity	Imports from				World retained imports
	Other member countries	Associated territories	Other countries	All sources	
..... <i>Thousand metric tons, as oil</i>					
Groundnuts and oil	5	275	176	456	811
Soybeans and oil	5	2	222	229	978
Cottonseed and oil	1	3	115	118	246
Olive oil	7	—	69	76	123
Copra and coconut oil	18	47	318	383	1 158
Palm kernels and oil....	8	76	107	191	382
Palm oil	3	131	111	245	549
Tallow and greases ¹	53	—	254	307	741
Linseed and oil.....	16	—	205	221	444
<i>Total</i>	116	534	1 577	2 226	5 432
Percentage by source...	5	24	71	100	—

NOTE: Compiled from official trade returns of the importing countries.

¹ Including acid oils, fatty acids, soap stock.

that the incentives to domestic producers would not be any greater than now. The intention of the plan, indeed, is to reduce the special aids in the long run. Hence, it appears likely that an increase in domestic production of olives, rapeseed and other oilseeds would not be encouraged by the plan, and that any increases in the Community's consumption of vegetable oils would therefore tend to be fully reflected in imports. The plan would be favorable for an

Table 10. - Exports of Main Oils and Oilseeds, in Terms of Oil, from Associated Territories of Common Market Countries, by Destination, Average 1957-59

Commodity and territory	Metropolitan countries ¹	Other Common Market countries ¹	All other countries	All destinations
..... Thousand metric tons				
GROUNDNUTS AND OIL				
Former French Africa	261	10	13	284
Congo (ex-Belgian)	5	—	1	6
PALM OIL				
Former French Africa	14	—	—	14
Congo (ex-Belgian)	37	88	42	167
PALM KERNELS				
Former French Africa	42	6	6	54
Congo (ex-Belgian)	8	6	2	16
PALM KERNEL OIL				
Congo (ex-Belgian)	1	17	39	57
Total	368	127	103	598
Percentage by destination	62	21	17	100

¹ From official trade returns of the importing countries.

increase in consumption because it would tend to reduce consumer prices in Italy and France. The heavy levies now existing on vegetable oils in Italy, in addition to import duties, would be eliminated and prices in the country could be expected to fall. Since there is still considerable room for expansion of food fat consumption in Italy, the decline in price would probably have a strong effect on consumption and imports. Also, prices in France, which have been held moderately above world levels, would probably decline under the plan, with some consequent increase in consumption.

Countries not associated with the Community would continue, as in the past, to provide the largest part of the Community's imports of fats, oils and oilseeds (Table 9), and would probably share at least proportionately in any increase in imports. For various reasons the associated States and territories are not likely to increase very rapidly their production of groundnuts and other oilcrops for export. In Senegal, for example, most of the readily available land suitable for groundnuts is already used for the crop. To cite another example, Mali sold most of its 1960 groundnut crop to the U.S.S.R., and if this arrangement is continued, about 10 percent of the exports from former French West Africa, which went almost entirely to France, will no longer be available to the Community.

Under the plan the former French territories would lose their guaranteed market in France at prices above world market levels, but in return their exports of vegetable oils (as well as of oilseeds) to any of the Six would not be subject to import duty. This would constitute a preference as against third countries whose exports would be subject to a 10 to 15 percent duty on vegetable oils. Vegetable oils from associated States and territories would of course compete with oils produced in the Community from oilseeds imported free of duty.

In 1957-59, the metropolitan countries took about 60 percent of the exports of the main oils and oilseeds from the associated countries, and the other members of the Six took an additional 20 percent (Table 10).

Probable trend of imports into the Community

According to an experts' study, made for the Commission in 1960, on trends of food production and consumption in the Community, consumption of fats and oils, other than butter and slaughter fats, responds only weakly (except in Italy) to rising income when other factors such as prices are held constant. The price of butter, however, is likely to decline because production is expected to rise rapidly, and it is difficult to see how the additional quantity can be marketed, except by reducing the price of butter within the Community. Marga-

rine consumption tends to fall when the price of butter declines. Production of slaughter fats (lard, edible tallow) is also expected to increase faster than population; hence, the competition of these fats with imported oils is also likely to become more severe. Favorable factors include the probability of lower prices for vegetable oils in Italy and France if the proposed common plan is accepted, and the likelihood that nonfood uses other than for soap and paints will increase; these uses are now much smaller in the Community than in the United States.

Projections made in 1960 by the experts imply a probable increase of around 26,000 tons annually in the next few years in the consumption of food fats and oils other than butter, lard and edible tallow. This would be equal to about 0.6 percent per year of *total* annual food and nonfood use of fats and oils shown in Table 7 (1957-59 average). The projections allowed for the effects of increased competition from butter and slaughter fats produced in the Community, but not for the decline in the prices of vegetable oils in Italy and France that might result under the recently proposed plan. If consumption of fats and oils per person for all purposes in Italy and France were to rise by 1968 half way to the average level in the other four countries in 1957-1959, there would be an additional increase of 350,000 to 400,000 tons, equal to about 9 percent of the 1957-59 consumption level. The timing of this additional increase would depend, of course, on the rapidity with which the plan is put into effect. Such increases in consumption would probably be largely reflected in imports because they are calculated after allowing for the effects of the rising production of animal fats within the Community and because production of vegetable oils is not likely to increase materially.

Implications of the United Kingdom joining the Community

The entry of the United Kingdom into the Community would not change the main lines of the conclusions reached above. The United Kingdom is the world's leading importer of fats and oils and depends on imports for about 85 percent of its supplies. Imports in 1957-59 averaged 1,408,000 tons (including butter in terms of pure fat and oilseeds in terms of oil). Production from domestic materials amounted to 186,000 tons. Import duties ranging up to 15 percent *ad valorem* are levied on edible oils, and duties of 5 to 10 percent are charged on most oilseeds, except that the produce of members of the British Commonwealth is duty free. There are no special internal taxes on fats and oils or their products. The tariff preferences enjoyed by the Commonwealth countries on most commodities, including fats, oils and oilseeds, present a problem for negotiation. There would appear to be no other serious difficulties in harmonizing the fats and oils economy of the United Kingdom and that of the Six as envisaged by the proposed fats and oils plan.

If the United Kingdom should join the Community, arrangements concerning dairy products would have an important bearing on exporters of vegetable oils and oilseeds. The United Kingdom now imports butter freely and brought in an average of 321,000 tons (fat content) in 1957-59. Prices are substantially lower than in any of the Six except the Netherlands. If the butter market in the United Kingdom were protected as in the Six, the retail price would rise substantially. Hence, the consumption of butter would decline and the consumption and production of margarine would expand. Imports of margarine raw materials — largely vegetable oils and oilseeds — would increase accordingly.

Statistical Tables

For explanatory notes concerning the policy followed in relation to time reference and coverage of totals in the presentation of the tables on crop and livestock production, see the Introduction to the *FAO Production Yearbook, 1960*.

Special attention is invited to the following: (a) China Mainland is not included in the totals for Asia; (b) as a rule both the U.S.S.R. and China Mainland are included in the world total if shown in the body of the table.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during July and August 1961

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles et révisées reçues en juillet et août 1961

Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Année	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Année	Area Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	1 000 m. t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m. t.
RYE				PLUMS and PRUNES			
France	1960	299	417	Germany, Western	1961	—	694
Poland	1961	261	360	CHERRIES			
Poland	1960	5 130	7 900	Germany, Western	1961	—	237
Argentina ¹	1960	733	505	GRAPES (total)			
OATS				Spain	1960	1 606	3 368
France	1960	1 427	2 735	United States	1960	—	2 718
Poland	1961	1 459	2 664	Poland	1961	—	2 833
Poland	1960	1 642	2 800	Argentina ¹	1960	237	2 047
MAIZE				WINE			
Hungary	1960	1 401	3 504	Portugal ²	1961	—	965
Italy	1960	1 190	3 816	Spain	1960	—	2 126
Romania	1960	3 572	5 531	CITRUS FRUIT			
Spain	1960	428	1 012	Argentina ¹			
Argentina ¹	1960	2 771	4 930	Oranges and tangerines	1960	—	715
India ¹	1960	4 354	3 978	Lemons	1960	—	98
Philippines	1958	2 107	1 016	Japan			
Philippines	1959	1 846	1 165	Oranges and tangerines	1960	—	1 115
Philippines	1960	1 829	1 160	SOYBEANS			
SORGHUM				United States	1961	10 967	18 592
India ¹	1960	17 040	9 231	GROUNDNUTS			
SUGAR CANE				United States ⁴	1961	573	766
Brazil	1960	1 361	57 178	LINSEED			
SUGAR BEETS				Argentina ¹	1960	957	562
Hungary	1960	133	3 370	SUNFLOWER SEED			
Poland	1960	401	10 300	Rumania	1960	480	522
Romania	1960	200	3 399	Argentina ¹	1960	898	600
POTATOES				COTTON (lint)			
Hungary	1960	253	2 656	United States	1960	6 195	3 094
Poland	1960	2 877	37 800	Poland	1961	6 334	3 018
Poland	1960	565	11 677	Pakistan ¹	1960	1 310	302
United States	1961	597	12 507				
Argentina ¹	1960	208	1 997				
TOMATOES							
Italy	1960	118	2 428				
Argentina ¹	1960	25	362				
Brazil	1960	29	401				
DRY BEANS							
United States	1961	570	810				
APPLES							
Italy	1961	—	2 050				
Germany, Western	1961	—	866				
Argentina ¹	1960	—	415				
PEARS							
Germany, Western	1961	—	317				
United States	1960	—	567				
United States	1961	—	587				

NOTE: Some 1960 and all 1961 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested area unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

¹Crop year beginning in year stated. — ²Area for harvest. — ³Crop year ending in year stated. — ⁴Picked and threshed.

NOTE: Certaines des données relatives à 1960 et toutes les données relatives à 1961 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

¹Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — ²Superficie destinée à être récoltée. — ³Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — ⁴Arachides récoltées et battues.

Table 2 - Wheat: Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61, and 1961/62¹Tableau 2 - Froment: Superficie et production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61 et 1961/62¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Albania ^a	394				389			
Austria	204	268	277		348	589	702	
Belgium ^a	163	207	210		525	809	790	
Bulgaria	1 416	1 392	1 249		1 760	2 426		
Czechoslovakia	785	720			1 493	1 649		
Denmark	78	88	82		285	364	315	
Finland	171	139	181		264	243	368	
France	4 264	4 439	4 358	3 934	7 791	11 544	11 014	9 403
Germany ^b								
Eastern	472	435			1 243	1 371		
Western	1 013	1 331	1 396		2 656	4 495	4 964	3 975
Greece	878	1 163	1 143	1 065	894	1 767	1 666	1 625
Hungary	1 385	1 116	1 051		1 909	1 909	1 768	
Ireland	144	114	148		327	370	469	
Italy	4 705	4 665	4 556	4 317	7 170	8 466	6 803	7 900
Netherlands	89	120	126	123	325	494	590	
Norway	28	9	9		58	20	24	
Poland	1 464	1 435	1 365		1 833	2 468	2 300	
Portugal	689	847	774	645	499	623	355	
Romania	2 728	2 988	2 836		2 486	4 000	3 450	
Spain ^a	4 162	4 379	4 161	3 800	3 625	4 644	3 528	3 275
Sweden	323	315	372		677	836	926	
Switzerland ^a	98	111	113	112	260	366	387	363
United Kingdom	881	781	851		2 397	2 830	3 040	
Yugoslavia ^c	1 819	2 134	2 060	1 940	2 171	4 134	3 570	
Total	2 800	29 350	28 600		41 140	56 620	51 420	
U.S.S.R. ^d	42 633	62 997	60 400	63 200	35 767	69 101	63 700	
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	10 513	9 334	9 388	9 628	13 472	11 254	13 326	6 872
Mexico	604	980	840		534	1 380	1 100	
United States	27 756	20 955	20 986	20 821	31 066	30 512	36 750	34 265
Total	38 910	31 260	31 250		45 090	43 050	51 200	
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	4 487	4 378	3 599		5 175	5 837	3 960	
Brazil	671	1 186	1 160		498	611	683	
Chile	791	884	854		942	1 105	1 157	
Colombia	173	160	166		124	140	144	
Peru	157	158	150		146	161	163	
Uruguay	509	293	531		469	183	445	
Total	6 890	7 160	6 560		7 410	8 130	6 680	
ASIA								
India	9 290	12 602	13 169	12 849	6 087	9 929	10 251	10 819
Iran	2 080				1 360	2 994	2 613	
Iraq	936	1 490	1 244	1 396	448	657	591	850
Japan	743	601	602	648	1 375	1 416	1 531	1 649
Korea, South	95	125			92	118	193	
Lebanon	70	66	54	65	51	58	40	72
Pakistan	4 218	4 921	4 934	4 524	3 685	3 915	3 938	3 673
Turkey ^{e,f}	4 770	7 666	7 825		4 771	7 987	8 590	
United Arab Republic								
Syrian Region	994	1 422	1 549		762	632	553	630
Total	25 770	34 040	36 390		21 160	30 230	30 740	
China, Mainland ^g	23 049	24 281	26 304		15 912	31 497		
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 597	1 741	1 912		996	1 105	1 497	
Kenya	103	102			112	128	110	
Morocco : former French zone	1 220				1 113			
South Africa	952	1 097	1 280		558	740	766	
Tunisia	917	1 328	1 354		452	525	454	
United Arab Republic								
Egyptian Region	605	620	612		1 113	1 443	1 499	
Total	6 060	7 250	7 560		4 670	5 160	5 660	
OCEANIA								
Australia	4 620	4 937	5 423		5 161	5 402	7 307	
New Zealand	51	66	67		139	237	225	
Total	4 670	5 000	5 490		5 300	5 640	7 530	
WORLD TOTAL	169 809	201 309	202 600		169 800	249 400	248 900	

¹ 1961/62, preliminary figures. - ² Includes spelt. - ³ Average of 3 years. - ⁴ Sown area. - ⁵ Average of 4 years. - ⁶ Including also mixed wheat and rye.

¹ 1961/62, chiffres préliminaires. - ² Y compris l'épeautre. - ³ Moyenne de 3 années. - ⁴ Superficie enssemencée. - ⁵ Moyenne de 4 années. - ⁶ Y compris également le mélange de blé et de seigle.

Table 3. - Barley : Area and production,
1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61, and 1961/62¹Tableau 3. - Orge : Superficie et production,
1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61 et 1961/62¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Albania.....	112	179	209	...	111	405	589	...
Austria.....	128	110	105	...	210	398	375	...
Belgium.....	82	267	296	...	244	560	...	...
Bulgaria.....	236	672	...	...	332	1 467	...	...
Czechoslovakia.....	606	752	753	...	1 046	2 338	2 798	...
Denmark.....	495	...	...	...	1 709	...	...	...
Finland.....	129	233	213	...	201	332	440	...
France.....	954	1 989	2 089	2 252	1 534	4 931	5 716	5 416
Germany.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern.....	259	354	...	...	593	1 039	...	...
Western.....	584	948	980	...	1 397	2 834	3 221	2 865
Greece.....	208	185	181	...	211	217	240	...
Hungary.....	454	541	508	...	654	1 093	986	...
Ireland.....	64	135	133	...	163	459	442	...
Italy.....	251	221	216	217	258	279	232	269
Netherlands.....	60	72	69	102	202	268	291	...
Norway.....	47	141	145	...	109	304	418	...
Poland.....	836	644	720	...	1 061	1 043	1 200	...
Portugal.....	145	137	120	134	96	66	50	53
Romania.....	506	289	266	...	389	449	405	...
Spain.....	1 557	1 452	1 428	1 380	1 909	2 092	1 562	1 410
Sweden.....	106	317	*323	...	231	664	*850	...
Switzerland.....	22	24	26	27	55	70	76	80
United Kingdom.....	818	1 237	1 365	...	2 061	4 080	4 309	...
Yugoslavia.....	321	378	363	...	323	575	529	...
Total	8 900	11 300	11 580	...	15 020	26 010	27 660	...
U.S.S.R.	*8 407	9 631	*9 510	...	*6 354	10 150	*9 580	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada.....	2 870	3 354	2 978	2 464	4 282	4 911	4 508	2 525
Mexico.....	222	243	245	...	160	180	184	...
United States.....	4 095	6 037	5 570	5 352	5 843	9 196	9 297	7 963
Total	7 190	9 630	8 790	8 060	10 280	14 290	13 990	10 670
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina.....	540	907	719	...	656	1 116	773	...
Bolivia.....	*56	50	...	...	*40	...	...	...
Brazil.....	15	35	35	...	15	29	37	...
Chile.....	52	68	67	...	83	110	118	...
Colombia.....	42	*56	*56	...	50	*101	*106	...
Ecuador.....	89	128	...	...	57	92	...	...
Peru.....	161	*180	*185	...	208	*215	*215	...
Uruguay.....	27	44	*70	...	23	29	*56	...
Total	1 000	1 470	1 310	...	1 130	1 750	1 450	...
ASIA								
India.....	3 128	3 336	3 377	*3 204	2 384	2 715	2 717	2 778
Iran.....	*757	...	...	...	*767	*1 000	*904	...
Iraq.....	934	1 091	1 038	1 076	722	733	804	900
Japan.....	982	*893	*838	*695	2 020	2 308	2 301	1 906
Korea, South.....	624	780	...	...	594	818	*962	...
Pakistan.....	223	217	255	204	150	141	151	141
Turkey.....	1 972	2 750	2 836	...	2 270	3 300	3 700	...
United Arab Republic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Region.....	369	727	742	...	321	218	157	290
Total	9 680	11 370	11 480	...	9 740	11 850	12 250	...
AFRICA								
Algeria.....	1 166	1 090	1 172	*1 052	808	642	755	...
Ethiopia.....	...	...	...	...	625	552	...	...
Morocco.....	2 013	1 797	1 650	...	1 481	1 119	1 053	...
South Africa ?.....	*45	...	...	...	39	23	20	...
Tunisia.....	589	789	...	...	218	236	300	...
United Arab Republic.....	64	59	63	...	123	142	156	...
Total	5 210	5 180	5 060	...	3 390	2 810	2 900	...
OCEANIA								
Australia.....	455	971	1 093	...	531	773	1 463	...
New Zealand.....	21	25	25	...	49	71	75	...
Total	480	1 000	1 120	...	580	840	1 540	...
WORLD TOTAL²	52 000	60 700	59 900	...	59 000	84 500	85 900	...

¹ 1961/62, preliminary figures. - * Average of 3 years. - * Average of 4 years. - * 1950/51. - * Average of 2 years. - * Sown area. - * On farms and estates. - * Including estimate for China Mainland.

¹ 1961/62, chiffres préliminaires. - * Moyenne de 3 années. - * Moyenne de 4 années. - * 1950/51. - * Moyenne de 2 années. - * Superficie ensencée. - * Dans les fermes et grands domaines. - * Y compris une estimation pour la Chine continentale.

Table 4. - Rice (paddy): Area and production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61, and 1961/62¹Tableau 4. - Riz (paddy): Superficie et production, 1948/49-1952/53, 1959/60, 1960/61 et 1961/62¹

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1948/49-1952/53	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
France	13	32	*32	...	46	132	*91	...
Greece	12	18	14	...	39	67	55	...
Hungary	16	32	28	...	40	59	45	...
Italy	149	136	129	...	723	755	619	...
Portugal	27	36	37	38	115	163	163	...
Romania	*16	27	*22	...	*35	55	*40	...
Spain	58	67	66	60	272	386	361	...
Yugoslavia	2	6	6	...	5	21	22	...
Total	310	370	350	...	1 310	1 680	1 440	...
U.S.S.R.								
U.S.S.R.	*136	96	...	...	*202	214	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	*80	*121	...	...	106	*249	...	...
Dominican Republic	44	50	...	...	65	113	...	...
El Salvador	*15	9	*16	...	*26	19	*29	...
Mexico	96	127	122	...	173	261	251	...
Nicaragua	18	21	*22	...	23	33	*36	...
Panama	*62	97	*102	...	*84	117	*114	...
United States	752	642	645	646	1 925	2 433	2 477	2 470
Total	1 140	1 230	1 240	...	2 520	3 390	3 440	...
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	50	56	46	...	152	190	152	...
Brazil	1 927	2 926	*2 954	...	3 025	4 915	*4 899	...
British Guiana	45	79	*87	...	101	176	*209	...
Chile	26	42	38	...	76	111	100	...
Colombia	*146	*206	*227	...	*249	*422	*449	...
Ecuador	71	88	...	...	141	186	...	...
Peru	53	*74	*69	...	205	*332	*272	...
Total	2 410	3 580	3 610	...	4 120	6 520	6 520	...
ASIA								
Burma	3 758	4 055	4 197	...	5 481	6 880	6 789	...
Cambodia	*1 127	1 355	1 352	...	*1 372	1 419	1 544	...
Ceylon	373	422	...	...	*570	760	762	...
China, Taiwan	762	776	766	825	1 682	2 308	2 378	2 550
Federation of Malaya	341	378	*382	...	635	903	*998	...
India	30 115	33 519	33 724	...	33 417	47 190	51 362	...
Indonesia	*5 876	7 197	*7 200	...	*9 441	12 402	*13 500	...
Iran	*220	*259	...	...	*424	*492	*499	...
Iraq	174	61	76	...	203	92	118	...
Japan	2 996	3 289	3 308	...	11 991	15 626	16 073	...
Korea, South	*1 050	1 113	*1 121	...	*2 924	3 255	*3 127	...
Laos	*825	*647	...	...	*540	*469	...	...
Nepal	*1 295	*1 295	...	...	*1 134	*1 066	...	...
Pakistan	9 063	9 763	9 614	...	12 399	14 419	15 690	...
Philippines	2 350	3 306	3 390	...	2 767	3 740	3 827	...
Thailand	5 211	5 306	5 818	...	6 846	7 055	7 460	...
Viet-Nam, South	*1 814	2 503	2 471	...	*2 469	5 311	5 421	...
Total	69 220	78 440	79 110	...	96 450	130 780	138 200	...
China, Mainland	*26 319	*29 700	*31 500	...	*58 188	*80 000	*85 000	...
AFRICA								
Congo (ex-Belgian)	151	153	...	...	152	165	...	...
Gambia	*11	...	...	...	*20	...	...	...
Ghana	*20	...	...	...	*23	...	...	...
Madagascar	615	*870	*870	...	829	*1 247	*1 247	...
Sierra Leone	*316	283	...	...	*274	264	...	...
Tanganyika	*51	...	...	...	*62	*27	*35	*25
United Arab Republic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian Region	256	306	*297	...	971	1 535	*1 486	...
Zanzibar	8	8	...	...	11	14	...	...
Total	2 730	3 000	2 640	...	3 360	4 550	4 490	...
OCEANIA. Total								
OCEANIA. Total	30	40	40	...	90	160	150	...
WORLD TOTAL								
WORLD TOTAL	102 590	116 500	118 600	...	164 000	227 300	239 500	...

¹ 1961/62, preliminary. - * Average of 4 years. - * Average of 3 years. -
² 1950/51. - * 1952/53-1954/55. - * Average of 2 years. - * 1945/46-1949/50.
³ Estimated sales.

¹ 1961/62, chiffres préliminaires. - * Moyenne de 4 années. - * Moyenne de 3 années. -
² 1950/51. - * 1952/53-1954/55. - * Moyenne de 2 années. - * 1945/46-1949/50. - * Ventés estimées.

Table 5. - Horses, mules, and asses

Tableau 5. - Espèces chevaline, mulassière et asine

Country — Pays	Kind — Espèce	Date of enumeration	Oct. - Sept.						
			1947/48- 1951/52	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Thousand head - Milliers de têtes									
EUROPE									
Austria	Horses	XII	282	245	236	222	200	180	163
	Mules	XII	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Asses	XII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Horses	V	260	*207	*199	182	178	170	159
	Mules	V	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Asses	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	Horses	VII	499	309	282	254	237	212	170
Finland	Horses	VI	389	313	297	275	261	254	...
France	Horses	I. X	2 403	2 215	2 161	2 064	1 982	1 903	1 825
	Mules	I. X	89	85	82	77	75	73	71
	Asses	I. X	105	95	92	88	86	81	82
Germany ¹	Horses ²	XII	695	695	669	641	624	607	560
Eastern	Mules	XII	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	XII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western	Horses ²	XII	1 570	1 172	1 099	1 025	967	*913	*814
	Mules	XII	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	XII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	Horses	XII	259	317	326	332	333	331	330
	Mules	XII	162	203	208	215	217	219	221
	Asses	XII	409	501	508	511	514	515	517
Ireland	Horses	I. VI	385	296	276	259	244	234	224
	Mules	I. VI	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	I. VI	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Horses	I	778	617	573	496	474	447	430
	Mules	I	393	379	360	356	363	359	343
	Asses	I	762	656	605	575	556	533	517
Netherlands ³	Horses	V	267	222	210	201	195	196	187
Norway ⁴	Horses	20. VI	191	150	142	133	126	117	109
Poland	Horses	VI	2 673	2 560	2 547	2 623	2 732	2 839	2 805
Spain	Horses	I. IV	*705	*562	...	...	...	...	...
	Mules	I. IV	*186	*998	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	I. IV	*822	*675	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	Horses	I. VI	439	312	276	255	244	229	209
Switzerland	Horses	IV	135	120	117	113	108	103	100
	Mules	IV	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom ⁵	Horses	VI	552	*274	*233	*208	*189	...	*157
Yugoslavia	Horses	I	1 064	1 242	1 296	1 307	1 296	1 274	1 272
	Mules	I	32	31	30	29	29	29	...
	Asses	I	156	166	166	166	166	137	...
Total	Horses		16 900	15 000	14 700	14 300	14 200	13 800	13 200
	Mules		2 100	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
	Asses		2 900	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 700	2 700
U.S.S.R.									
	Horses	I	12 800	14 200	13 000	12 400	11 900	11 500	11 000
	Mules	I	...	...	...	3	5	...	...
	Asses	I	...	...	...	886	866	847	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA									
Canada ⁶	Horses	I. VI	1 586	835	787	733	678	617	574
Cuba	Horses	...	*410	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mules	...	*32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	Horses	VI	137	242	242	242	242	242	241
	Mules	VI	45	70	70	79	81	83	84
	Asses	VI	80	135	136	137	139	140	142
El Salvador	Horses	...	*81	*101	*89	*91	...	...	...
	Mules	...	*40	*37	*37	*37	...	...	...
	Asses	...	*4	*3	*3	*3	...	...	...
Guatemala	Horses	II. V	*166	171	169	177	171	174	161
	Mules	II. V	*158	57	59	57	57	55	54
	Asses	II. V	*19	8	8	7	7	7	8
Honduras	Horses	VI. VIII	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mules	VI. VIII	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	VI. VIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	Horses	...	3 323	4 417	4 607	4 806	5 013	5 228	...
	Mules	...	1 453	2 102	2 237	2 381	2 535	2 698	...
	Asses	...	2 722	3 049	3 109	3 170	3 233	3 297	...
United States ⁶	Horses	I. I	*5 347	*2 973	*2 731	*2 506	*2 356	*2 200	*2 130
	Mules	I. I	*2 402	*1 336	*1 218	*1 108	*1 041	*974	*958
Total	Horses		12 000	10 100	10 000	9 900	9 900	9 900	...
	Mules		4 300	3 900	3 900	3 900	4 000	4 100	...
	Asses		3 100	3 500	3 500	3 600	3 700	3 700	...
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	Horses	X	18, 147 265	...	5 872	5 428	4 789	4 506	...
Bolivia	Horses	X	18157	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mules	X	1854	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	X	18611	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	Horses	31. XII	186 942	7 286	7 564	7 935	8 128	8 185	8 333
	Mules	31. XII	183 072	3 241	3 390	3 576	3 760	3 917	4 047
	Asses	31. XII	181 541	1 674	1 774	1 876	1 967	1 946	2 031
Colombia	Horses	XII	181 208	...	181 285	181 331	...	...	...
	Mules	XII	18525	...	18559	18592	...	...	...
	Asses	XII	18329	...	18325	18353	...	...	...
Paraguay	Horses	...	181373	354	18157	18329	307	292	...
	Mules	...	1813	...	1811	1819	8	8	...
	Asses	...	1815	...	1820	1819	19	18	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 5. - Horses, mules, and asses (concluded)

Tableau 5. - Espèces chevaline, mulassière et asine (fin)

Country — Pays	Kind — Espèce	Date of enumeration	Oct. - Sept.						
			1947/48- 1951/52	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
			Thousand head - Milliers de têtes						
SOUTH AMERICA (concluded)									
Peru	Horses	...	496	*533	*529	*518	*512	*560	*567
	Mules	...	153	*181	*177	*173	*171	*183	*189
	Asses	...	407	*407	*397	*388	*384	*420	*426
Uruguay	Horses	V	1 667	...	557	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	Horses	IX	1 335	...	...	1 533	...	...	...
	Mules	IX	1 162	...	...	1 130	...	...	...
	Asses	IX	1 987	...	...	1 627	...	...	...
Total	Horses		18 100	17 400	17 500	17 500	17 000	16 800	...
	Mules		4 300	4 400	4 500	4 800	4 900	5 100	...
	Asses		3 300	3 600	3 500	3 700	3 800	3 800	...
ASIA									
India	Horses	...	1 514	...	1 483	...	...	...	...
	Mules	...	1 261	...	40	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	1 249	...	1 055	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	Horses	XII	1 560	607	584	618	654	654	...
Iran	Horses	...	1 358	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mules	...	1 127	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	1 222	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan *	Horses	I - II	1 082	927	888	818	762	728	675
Pakistan	Horses	...	1 478	...	...	572	583	595	...
	Mules	...	1 461	...	...	26	26	26	...
	Asses	...	1 928	...	...	957	979	999	...
Philippines	Horses	III	1 206	208	218	219	221	227	217
Turkey	Horses	31. XII	1 136	1 214	1 219	1 257	1 291	1 333	1 386
	Mules	31. XII	104	117	125	131	138	154	172
	Asses	31. XII	1 696	1 710	1 698	1 772	1 778	1 840	1 874
United Arab Republic	Horses	XII	109	133	101	103	101	97	84
Syrian Region	Mules	XII	57	34	86	88	81	77	71
	Asses	XII	251	271	271	223	239	227	206
Total	Horses		6 300	6 300	6 300	6 400	6 400	6 400	6 400
	Mules		1 100	1 200	1 200	1 100	1 100	1 200	1 200
	Asses		7 100	7 200	7 100	7 100	7 200	7 300	7 300
China, Mainland	Horses	Mid-year	5 502	7 312	7 411	...	1 730 302	1 878 800	1 878 600
	Mules	Mid-year	1 554	1 723	1 708	...	...	...	...
	Asses	Mid-year	10 650	12 402	11 796	...	1 864	1 890	...
AFRICA									
Algeria	Horses	XI	209	203	208	199	201	217	210
	Mules	XI	231	230	233	208	207	298	245
	Asses	XI	302	365	366	358	348	398	427
Basutoland	Horses	IX	101	102	...	82	81	90	...
	Asses	IX	1 054	1 429	...	49	49	56	...
Morocco	Horses	...	1 198	1 219	1 219	1 237	255	257	...
	Mules	...	1 171	1 185	1 198	1 217	256	269	...
	Asses	...	1 723	1 969	1 972	1 062	1 127	1 128	...
Nigeria	Horses	...	1 176	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	1 833	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Horses	31. VIII	1 680	558	...	...	...	...	...
	Mules	31. VIII	97	75	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	31. VIII	1 677	518	...	...	...	...	...
South West Africa	Horses	...	46	36	36	36	43	38	43
	Asses	...	78	38	35	36	60	70	71
Sudan	Horses	...	20	20	1 975	75	76	...	...
	Asses	...	500	500	1 560	567	574	...	...
Tanganyika	Horses	...	115	137	126	127	125	134	141
Tunisia **	Horses	...	1 473	91	82	82	81	85	...
	Mules	...	1 467	50	50	50	52	54	...
	Asses	...	1 137	162	168	200	180	200	...
United Arab Republic	Horses	...	38	42	...	...	1 45	...	...
Egyptian Region	Mules	...	15	10	...	...	1 11	...	...
	Asses	...	933	927	...	...	1 50	...	...
Total	Horses		2 900	2 900	3 200	3 300	3 300	3 300	...
	Mules		1 600	1 600	1 600	1 800	1 700	1 800	...
	Asses		8 600	9 600	9 500	10 200	10 300	10 400	...
OCEANIA									
Australia	Horses	31. III	1 055	803	770	737	694	671	640
New Zealand	Horses	31. I	204	160	139	129	123	123	...
Total	Horses		1 300	1 000	1 000	900	900	800	...
WORLD TOTAL									
	Horses		75 600	74 200	73 100	72 000	70 900	70 300	...
	Mules		14 900	14 800	14 900	15 300	15 400	15 900	...
	Asses		36 200	39 900	39 100	40 000	39 500	39 800	...

*From 1950/51 including East Berlin. - *Horses used in agriculture. - *Average of 2 years. - *Including the Saar. - *On farms. - *1949/50. - *Animals over one year old. - *Great Britain only. - *October. - *June. - *Average of 3 years. - *December. - *1950/51. - *Date of enumeration unknown. - *1950/51 Census. - *Average of 4 years. - *September. - *January. - *Census July-December 1956. - *February. - *Former French and Spanish Zones. - *Former French Zone only. - *Registered for taxation. - *April-May. - *March.

*Depuis 1950/51, y compris Berlin Est. - *Chevaux employés pour l'agriculture. - *Moyenne de 2 années. - *Y compris la Sarre. - *Dans les fermes. - *1949/50. - *Animaux de plus d'un an. - *Grande-Bretagne seulement. - *Octobre. - *Juin. - *Moyenne de 3 années. - *Décembre. - *1950/51. - *La date de dénombrement n'est pas connue. - *Recensement de 1950/51. - *Moyenne de 4 années. - *Septembre. - *Janvier. - *Recensement de juillet-décembre 1956. - *Février. - *Anciennes zones française et espagnole. - *Ancienne zone française seulement. - *Animaux soumis à l'impôt. - *Avril-mai. - *Mars.

Table 6. - Coffee : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 6. - Café : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Costa Rica	22.8	29.5	46.2	43.3	46.7	28.5	32.9	17.5	29.5	36.3	18.3	29.6	37.1	...
Dominican Republic	26.4	21.7	25.8	21.9	29.2	15.8	18.7	9.2	11.3	11.6	*8.9	13.5	16.7	*3.7
El Salvador	64.5	83.2	80.5	83.0	89.5	48.3	60.9	36.6	63.6	67.2	48.1	69.8	79.5	...
Guatemala	62.5	61.8	71.4	82.7	79.8	51.3	61.2	24.4	46.4	52.9	31.1	49.4	56.3	45.9
Haiti	31.1	*20.7	*32.8	*21.9	*23.7	*15.8	*21.0	*7.1	*12.0	*16.9	*10.8	*15.6	*18.5	*5.8
Mexico	74.0	88.8	78.7	74.6	*83.0	51.9	64.8	38.8	*57.6	*61.0	39.0	61.2	71.7	22.2
Nicaragua	16.9	22.0	22.9	16.3	*22.5	19.3	19.9	8.3	14.3	15.8	10.7	*17.1	*19.4	*14.5
United States ¹	17.7	23.5	31.3	34.1	32.8	15.7	22.8	7.9	15.8	23.7	10.1	18.0	24.4	8.8
Total	315.9	351.2	389.6	377.8	407.2	246.6	302.2	149.8	250.5	285.4	177.0	274.2	323.6	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	1 008.3	859.2	772.9	1 046.2	1 009.1	348.0	552.9	253.9	447.5	793.7	219.1	*477.5	*780.5	*225.9
Colombia	304.2	289.4	326.4	384.8	356.3	130.5	233.8	78.6	174.0	293.3	81.6	150.4	248.8	*74.2
Ecuador	24.5	29.0	30.2	23.4	32.4	5.6	23.9	2.6	3.5	16.9	1.8	4.1	22.8	*4.7
Venezuela	23.5	28.5	35.6	28.2	24.7	23.1	28.1	10.0	20.0	24.4	7.8	14.4	17.4	*12.4
Total	1 360.5	1 206.1	1 165.1	1 482.6	1 422.5	507.2	838.7	345.1	645.0	1 128.3	310.3	646.4	1 067.5	317.2
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	29.3	42.8	31.2	24.8	27.2	14.7	24.5	5.2	11.2	16.5	6.0	12.6	18.2	...
India	7.5	13.4	14.9	14.4	16.0	4.7	10.3	2.8	8.5	11.2	3.1	8.1	9.8	6.6
Indonesia	57.4	51.0	27.2	38.1	*41.2	7.4	20.5	3.2	8.5	16.9	8.9	11.5	18.6	...
Total	94.2	107.2	73.3	77.3	84.4	26.8	55.3	11.2	28.2	44.6	18.0	32.2	46.6	...
AFRICA														
Angola	84.0	72.2	77.3	89.0	*87.3	35.0	7.6	26.2	42.3	52.3	20.1	38.8	57.0	*27.8
Cameroon	17.8	16.9	26.5	29.5	*28.6	18.7	24.7	10.7	22.8	28.2	5.7	19.0	26.1	...
Congo (ex-Belgian)	51.1	66.0	69.4	91.8	*90.0	31.7	58.4	12.8	37.2	77.3	*15.2	*36.0	*62.9	...
Ethiopia ²	30.9	50.2	39.1	45.1	51.0	*25.0	34.4	*14.8	29.6	37.2	15.3	33.7	46.1	...
Guinea	11.1	9.7	10.3	*15.0	*14.4	6.8	9.5	3.4	8.5	*11.6	*3.0	9.8	*10.5	...
Ivory Coast	118.7	101.2	112.5	104.7	147.5	67.2	86.5	35.0	59.3	78.9	34.4	66.1	100.1	...
Kenya	27.1	22.6	25.4	26.3	28.2	12.9	15.6	9.9	14.0	18.6	8.8	12.9	18.0	12.2
Madagascar	52.5	48.3	47.8	37.9	40.2	13.4	27.4	6.3	10.9	23.5	10.0	17.7	26.4	10.8
Tanganyika	22.0	18.8	22.6	19.9	25.5	9.8	14.0	6.5	8.0	11.1	8.4	11.1	15.5	11.2
Uganda	62.6	85.4	80.0	89.8	118.7	37.3	57.8	25.4	46.4	67.1	30.8	53.1	84.0	34.3
Total	477.8	491.3	510.9	549.0	631.4	257.8	335.9	151.0	278.0	405.8	152.0	298.2	446.6	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	2 347	2 243	2 194	2 600	2 660	1 065	1 570	685	1 255	1 950	685	1 305	1 970	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	60.9	50.6	51.9	58.3	65.8	26.4	40.7	15.7	31.5	43.8	18.3	34.4	51.4	11.7
Czechoslovakia	3.9	5.2	5.4	7.5	7.1	2.4	3.7	2.2	3.8	5.3	3.4	4.6	6.1	1.8
Denmark	31.3	33.0	37.3	38.4	41.9	16.8	27.5	8.4	18.4	27.6	10.0	20.1	29.6	10.0
Finland	32.6	30.3	31.4	33.6	34.1	14.4	22.7	8.1	15.4	23.6	7.3	15.9	23.9	7.2
France	182.3	181.6	189.0	196.8	197.7	97.1	139.7	52.6	103.7	147.2	50.3	101.5	146.5	50.0
Germany, Western	135.0	154.0	159.7	186.6	199.4	75.3	113.5	40.9	84.6	132.1	42.8	91.3	139.3	42.6
Italy	75.7	77.7	81.4	84.0	99.2	41.5	60.9	20.2	40.4	60.2	25.5	49.2	72.9	27.0
Netherlands	41.4	39.2	43.3	51.2	55.0	22.4	33.2	12.3	26.4	37.1	13.3	27.1	41.1	15.0
Norway	22.1	23.6	26.5	25.1	29.0	13.4	18.8	5.3	12.4	19.1	5.9	13.8	21.0	6.2
Portugal	8.3	8.6	10.8	10.5	11.1	5.8	8.0	2.6	6.1	7.7	2.7	3.9	8.1	3.0
Spain	12.6	12.3	12.5	17.9	20.1	4.9	8.7	4.7	7.9	11.2	3.1	12.0	16.1	*5.4
Sweden	58.0	57.4	63.8	68.0	73.3	30.2	46.9	15.0	32.5	50.0	17.8	35.8	53.4	17.5
Switzerland	22.5	22.1	23.0	26.8	29.9	14.2	18.4	7.5	15.0	19.9	7.7	16.2	22.5	7.4
United Kingdom	44.9	45.3	44.2	53.0	55.2	23.7	33.3	10.3	27.6	37.5	14.5	26.8	38.6	16.9
Total	731.5	740.9	780.2	857.7	918.8	388.5	576.0	205.8	425.7	622.3	222.6	448.0	670.5	221.7
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	49.8	50.2	53.7	60.9	59.8	27.2	39.3	13.2	28.9	44.4	13.7	28.9	43.5	15.9
United States	1 275.5	1 252.1	1 209.7	1 390.2	1 329.2	601.7	852.2	367.5	675.5	1 063.2	324.1	646.0	984.9	354.6
Total	1 325.3	1 302.3	1 263.4	1 451.1	1 389.0	628.9	891.5	380.7	704.4	1 107.6	337.8	674.9	1 028.4	370.5
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	27.6	35.1	39.7	19.0	25.8	14.6	28.2	2.6	9.0	14.5	1.8	8.8	17.6	5.5
Chile	4.7	5.9	5.5	2.0	*5.5	3.0	4.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	6.2	7.9	*1.8
Total	32.3	41.0	45.2	21.0	31.3	17.6	32.5	3.2	9.7	15.6	2.9	15.0	25.5	7.3
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	35.1	36.7	35.8	32.4	39.6	16.4	27.8	5.4	11.5	18.0	12.8	16.9	21.9	...
Thailand	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.7	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.0	2.0	3.2	1.6
Total	38.5	40.2	39.2	36.9	44.3	17.9	30.0	6.3	13.2	20.6	13.8	18.9	25.1	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	27.3	27.3	27.3	29.7	30.3	15.3	21.0	8.4	16.9	24.5	8.1	17.2	23.0	7.8
South Africa	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.0	11.6	5.2	8.2	2.2	5.3	8.1	2.6	6.1	8.9	2.5
Sudan	7.6	8.2	4.1	8.0	*6.4	2.8	3.8	2.8	5.0	7.3	1.6	2.9	4.9	*2.6
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	4.6	3.4	5.8	3.9	2.3	2.4	3.9	0.4	1.8	2.2	—	—	1.8	—
Total	50.7	50.0	48.0	52.6	50.6	25.7	36.9	13.8	29.0	42.1	12.3	26.2	38.6	12.1
WORLD TOTAL														
	2 272	2 269	2 271	2 551	2 565	1 125	1 635	645	1 245	1 905	620	1 245	1 885	640

NOTE: Figures include hulled and unhulled coffee but exclude roasted and ground coffee, coffee substitutes, and extracts or preparations. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in coffee. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 95% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Re-exports, including small quantities of exports. — ² Years and quarters ending the ninth day of the last month of the period.

NOTE: Les chiffres comprennent le café en parche et déparché; ils ne comprennent pas le café torréfié et moulu, les succédanés, les extraits ni les préparations. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations et 95% des importations totales.

¹ Réexportations, y compris des exportations de peu d'importance. — ² Années et trimestres finissant le neuvième jour du dernier mois de la période.

Table 7. - Tea : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 7. - Thé : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
United Kingdom ¹	13.1	12.5	13.4	18.3	13.7	7.9	11.0	5.0	10.1	14.0	3.1	6.8	10.4	3.2
ASIA														
Ceylon.....	158.1	167.0	186.5	174.0	186.0	78.5	137.3	39.8	79.4	126.6	47.0	93.6	143.6	46.5
China, Taiwan.....	10.7	12.0	11.9	14.4	...	4.6	9.0	2.4	5.5	7.7	3.1	5.8	8.8	...
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore ²	6.0	6.9	5.8	6.1	4.3	3.1	4.3	1.5	3.1	4.6	1.4	2.3	3.1	...
Hong Kong.....	3.6	3.8	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.4
India.....	237.7	201.3	229.7	214.3	195.1	85.6	149.8	36.1	64.7	132.1	39.1	60.2	113.4	43.1
Indonesia.....	34.5	35.7	34.6	29.7	36.1	17.2	26.1	5.4	15.9	22.3	8.5	17.3	26.1	...
Japan.....	10.3	11.1	7.6	8.0	10.1	3.3	6.0	1.3	3.3	6.0	2.2	4.5	6.6	...
Pakistan.....	10.7	4.5	5.7	5.9	1.8	1.3	3.3	0.3	0.4	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	...
Total.....	471.6	442.3	484.8	454.2	...	194.9	338.1	87.2	173.2	302.9	103.3	186.1	304.7	...
AFRICA														
Kenya.....	7.1	7.3	8.3	9.7	10.9	4.5	6.0	2.5	4.9	7.1	3.0	6.0	8.4	2.6
Mozambique.....	6.3	5.9	6.9	8.0	8.1	4.7	5.7	3.1	6.2	7.4	3.0	6.1	7.3	3.3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of ³	9.0	9.1	9.5	10.2	11.1	7.0	7.3	5.1	8.1	8.6	5.4	8.7	9.6	...
Tanganyika.....	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.2	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.6	2.1	0.9	2.1	2.5	0.7
Uganda.....	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.9	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.9	2.8	0.8
Total.....	26.8	27.3	29.8	33.9	37.2	19.2	23.1	12.1	22.4	27.6	13.3	24.8	30.6	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	540	548	587	562	540	245	410	115	230	380	135	245	385	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Germany, Western.....	6.1	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	3.2	4.6	1.4	3.3	4.9	1.7	3.4	5.0	1.3
Ireland.....	5.9	12.5	8.7	10.1	9.8	5.2	5.9	2.9	5.8	6.8	4.1	6.0	7.3	4.0
Netherlands.....	10.3	8.8	9.5	9.6	9.8	4.9	7.2	2.4	4.9	5.9	2.3	4.8	7.4	2.4
United Kingdom.....	223.0	269.5	266.8	235.1	240.1	109.1	179.5	60.3	100.6	155.9	69.5	115.4	163.6	77.9
Total.....	255.3	297.0	291.5	261.8	266.8	122.4	197.2	67.0	114.6	173.5	81.7	129.6	183.3	85.6
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada.....	21.0	21.3	20.2	20.7	19.9	10.5	14.1	4.4	10.2	15.0	4.8	9.4	14.0	4.5
United States.....	45.6	46.4	46.9	49.8	52.3	23.1	34.1	11.9	25.5	36.9	14.8	28.5	40.7	12.4
Total.....	66.6	67.7	67.1	70.5	72.2	33.6	48.2	16.3	35.7	51.9	19.6	37.9	54.7	16.9
ASIA														
Arabian States.....	*6.7	*5.8	*7.6	*6.4	*7.1	*3.2	*5.2	*1.9	*3.5	*4.9	*2.1	*3.8	*5.3	*1.9
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore.....	7.1	8.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	3.1	4.8	1.6	3.2	5.2	1.9	3.2	4.9	...
Hong Kong.....	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.0	6.1	2.0	4.4	0.8	1.9	3.4	1.3	2.2	4.2	1.3
Iran ⁴	7.3	13.3	12.3	9.9	8.4	*5.9	*8.6	2.1	3.5	5.6	2.1	3.5	5.6	2.4
Iraq.....	17.2	16.7	15.8	19.9	17.8	7.5	10.8	5.5	9.9	14.0	5.0	10.0	16.8	...
Total.....	44.8	51.6	48.2	48.0	45.7	21.7	33.8	11.9	24.0	33.1	12.4	22.7	36.8	...
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.3	2.7	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.4	3.4	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.6
Morocco ⁵	14.8	13.6	17.2	9.2	12.8	7.4	11.6	1.8	3.2	4.1	0.6	6.6	10.1	3.0
South Africa.....	12.9	12.8	13.6	13.1	14.2	5.8	10.1	2.6	6.3	9.4	3.7	7.2	10.2	3.7
Sudan.....	4.9	7.3	7.1	9.4	5.0	4.1	6.9	—	2.6	4.9	1.3	1.7	3.2	...
United Arab Rep.: Egypt.....	14.2	15.7	22.9	19.4	20.3	12.9	13.8	3.0	7.0	12.9	5.8	10.5	15.9	7.0
Total.....	50.9	52.9	64.6	55.4	55.0	31.9	45.0	8.9	21.5	34.7	12.0	27.4	41.3	...
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	24.5	28.0	26.9	27.4	29.1	11.8	20.9	5.9	12.2	20.4	7.4	14.1	22.7	6.7
New Zealand.....	6.4	7.9	7.5	7.0	7.2	3.1	5.5	1.4	2.9	4.9	1.8	3.7	6.0	...
Total.....	30.9	35.9	34.4	34.4	36.3	14.9	26.4	7.3	15.1	25.3	9.2	17.8	28.7	...
WORLD TOTAL														
	514	586	591	561	565	245	410	135	250	380	160	280	410	165

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for those countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tea. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 84% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Re-exports only. — ² Includes re-exports. — ³ Since 1954, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Before then, Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of tea. — ⁴ Iranian year beginning 20-23 March of the year stated. — ⁵ Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de thé. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations mondiales et 84% des importations mondiales.

¹ Réexportations seulement. — ² Y compris les réexportations. — ³ Depuis 1954, Fédération de Rhodésie et Nyassaland. Auparavant, la Rhodésie du Nord et la Rhodésie du Sud étaient importatrices nettes de thé. — ⁴ Année iranienne commençant le 20-23 mars de l'année indiquée. — ⁵ Les données pour 1956, et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

Table 8. - Tobacco : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 8. - Tabac : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Greece	48.5	69.0	62.4	54.9	70.0	18.6	21.7	11.2	18.2	22.4	13.2	19.6	29.4	15.0
Italy	12.2	12.3	12.9	11.8	13.4	5.8	8.6	2.4	5.1	7.7	2.0	6.4	9.3	3.4
Netherlands	4.4	3.1	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5
Yugoslavia	20.0	16.1	23.2	16.2	18.5	13.6	16.2	6.1	7.1	10.4	5.4	8.3	10.7	3.4
Total	85.1	100.5	101.3	84.4	103.6	39.2	48.5	20.3	31.3	41.7	21.0	35.1	50.5	22.3
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	13.7	17.0	13.4	18.5	16.9	10.5	12.3	5.9	14.4	16.4	10.7	14.7	15.6	11.9
Cuba	21.4	25.2	26.0	26.1	24.2	12.0	19.3	6.3	12.8	19.0	8.3	19.0	21.9	...
Dominican Republic	13.5	11.8	11.5	12.2	15.2	3.3	5.7	2.7	4.4	7.4	...	1.1	9.6	...
United States	231.3	227.2	218.8	212.1	225.9	73.9	134.3	35.4	69.5	136.8	34.8	65.6	130.1	39.9
Total	279.9	281.2	269.7	268.9	282.2	99.7	171.6	50.3	101.1	179.6	54.5	100.4	177.2	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	31.3	29.4	30.4	28.8	31.6	8.7	12.3	7.3	10.8	16.8	5.6	9.1	18.3	...
Colombia	5.2	5.7	4.5	4.9	6.3	3.9	4.0	2.7	3.7	4.0	3.6	5.0	5.9	...
Total	36.5	35.1	34.9	33.7	37.9	12.6	16.3	10.0	14.5	20.8	9.2	14.1	24.2	...
ASIA														
India	42.3	36.4	48.1	37.7	40.9	26.4	43.9	8.7	22.7	31.9	10.8	26.4	35.1	15.8
Indonesia	11.3	14.2	21.4	15.5	*24.0	12.2	19.3	2.4	8.0	12.6	3.0	11.3	18.8	...
Japan	0.5	3.5	3.7	5.6	5.5	2.2	2.7	0.9	2.6	3.5	1.0	1.7	3.1	...
Turkey	60.7	88.5	56.1	66.8	58.0	46.5	46.7	31.8	47.2	49.0	19.7	35.0	37.3	26.7
Total	114.8	142.6	129.3	125.6	128.4	87.3	112.6	43.8	80.5	97.0	34.5	74.4	94.3	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	11.3	4.3	7.8	4.7	8.4	4.1	7.3	0.2	1.6	4.3	0.4	1.0	8.3	0.5
Madagascar	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.1	0.3	4.3	...	...	3.4	...	0.3	2.8	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	74.9	63.0	65.0	79.8	87.2	25.6	52.1	4.7	30.1	63.2	6.7	32.2	69.7	...
Total	90.1	71.5	77.1	88.2	98.7	30.0	63.7	4.9	31.7	70.9	7.1	33.5	80.8	...
WORLD TOTAL	747	798	768	766	815	335	520	165	330	525	160	320	535	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	14.0	12.5	10.2	8.6	7.2	5.1	7.7	2.6	4.6	6.4	1.6	2.8	4.9	3.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	22.7	25.4	26.2	26.9	29.3	12.9	19.6	6.3	13.4	20.1	6.7	14.2	21.3	7.0
Czechoslovakia	13.2	12.6	15.5	13.9	15.0	8.0	12.0	3.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	10.0	12.0	5.0
Denmark	12.1	11.4	11.2	12.9	12.3	4.5	6.2	3.5	6.5	8.1	3.8	5.7	8.3	3.9
Finland	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.4	6.1	2.3	3.5	1.3	2.9	4.1	2.0	2.9	4.3	1.4
France	34.7	30.4	31.3	30.4	26.5	15.7	22.9	8.5	13.7	19.9	5.8	9.6	18.8	7.2
Germany, Western	70.4	76.5	77.7	80.8	87.5	37.5	57.8	16.7	36.1	56.6	17.7	38.6	61.9	20.3
Ireland	4.4	4.9	6.1	5.0	7.3	1.5	3.2	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.7	1.9	3.1	1.0
Italy	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.0	8.0	3.5	5.4	3.9	4.9	6.7	0.9	3.4	6.0	2.3
Netherlands	32.3	32.7	34.9	33.9	47.6	16.6	25.3	8.2	16.7	24.7	7.9	16.8	25.6	18.8
Norway	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.9	7.9	2.2	3.2	1.1	2.3	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.5	1.2
Poland	10.2	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	8.6	10.6	3.8	9.3	11.6	2.0	8.9	9.0	2.7
Portugal	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.0	2.5	4.0	0.9	2.7	3.9	1.1	2.5	4.1	1.1
Spain	22.7	21.2	29.3	24.3	28.7	16.3	21.6	4.4	11.3	16.5	4.4	8.4	18.2	...
Sweden	8.6	10.4	6.3	7.2	11.8	2.5	3.4	1.2	1.7	3.1	2.0	2.9	5.3	1.5
Switzerland	12.1	12.1	12.8	12.7	13.7	6.1	9.3	3.0	6.2	9.3	3.1	6.6	10.0	3.4
United Kingdom	144.4	144.6	143.3	136.8	165.6	42.4	90.3	14.3	41.4	79.7	24.0	49.1	96.4	21.9
Total	423.9	428.2	438.5	428.2	492.3	186.2	306.0	83.0	180.1	283.2	92.2	188.6	314.7	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	55.1	56.3	62.9	68.9	76.5	28.3	46.5	17.3	34.5	51.9	18.4	36.8	40.5	19.2
SOUTH AMERICA														
Uruguay	4.5	4.0	1.7	6.2	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	4.5	0.7	1.4	2.3	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	3.6	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.8	1.5	3.8	0.9	2.1	3.6	1.8	2.7	3.8	...
India	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	...	0.1	0.2	...
Indonesia	14.5	8.6	3.3	0.9	*1.1	2.0	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	...	0.4	0.6	...
Japan	5.7	2.3	2.7	5.7	6.8	2.0	2.2	4.5	5.5	5.7	4.1	5.4	6.6	...
Viet-Nam	5.7	3.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.1
Total	30.7	20.7	14.1	15.3	15.0	7.5	11.8	6.8	10.4	13.2	6.5	9.3	12.5	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.7	7.3	8.1	8.0	7.1	3.7	5.5	1.8	3.9	6.1	1.7	3.7	5.3	1.3
Congo (ex-Belgian)	4.0	5.5	5.2	4.2	*1.0	1.8	3.8	0.2	0.8	2.6	...	...	...	...
Morocco	2.7	3.3	2.6	0.4	2.6	2.2	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.4	...
South Africa	9.1	2.3	1.4	2.1	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.5	...	0.5	1.4	...
Tunisia	2.5	1.6	3.7	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1
United Arab Rep. : Egypt	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.3	11.7	5.7	8.7	2.7	6.0	8.7	2.5	5.7	8.6	2.7
Total	38.2	34.6	35.3	31.9	28.9	16.4	24.7	6.1	13.3	21.5	6.0	13.5	22.0	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	16.6	20.6	19.4	17.0	14.2	9.4	12.9	5.2	7.2	10.7	4.0	7.0	11.2	5.2
New Zealand	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	2.9	1.8	2.8	1.0	2.0	2.9	0.7	1.4	2.0	...
Total	19.4	23.4	22.8	20.4	17.1	11.2	15.7	6.2	9.2	13.6	4.7	8.4	13.2	...
WORLD TOTAL	709	727	741	734	795	320	520	155	320	500	160	325	510	185

For notes, see bottom of page 48.

Pour les notes, voir au bas de la page 48.

Table 9. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat :
Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 9. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée :
Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark.....	a 46.1	82.8	71.7	59.6	70.8	40.4	56.9	12.7	25.7	41.3	20.3	39.5	56.3	11.6
	c 10.6	18.7	20.0	18.1	18.7	14.0	16.5	2.7	10.1	14.5	4.0	11.5	15.5	7.4
	d 12.4	13.7	17.5	25.2	34.3	5.9	12.0	4.5	10.4	17.5	9.1	16.3	24.3	10.1
	e 17.2	24.8	25.9	29.4	31.6	12.4	18.3	6.7	12.3	19.6	8.3	16.1	23.5	7.7
France.....	a 15.2	10.8	4.5	30.0	62.5	2.3	3.0	2.3	6.0	17.4	11.1	24.6	42.8	21.9
	c 5.5	1.0	0.9	5.7	12.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.4	2.1	4.6	8.5	2.3
	e 11.2	8.4	8.5	12.7	15.4	5.6	7.2	0.9	5.0	9.3	3.4	7.5	12.8	1.2
Germany, Western.....	a 4.2	7.2	15.9	14.7	19.9	9.1	11.0	2.5	6.1	10.9	5.0	11.8	17.6	3.1
Ireland.....	a 16.3	27.1	26.6	35.4	47.9	12.4	17.7	6.9	11.4	22.0	13.8	20.6	31.2	16.4
	b 5.7	5.1	6.7	6.9	9.7	2.0	4.3	1.1	2.0	4.2	1.8	3.2	6.7	1.0
	c 2.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
	d 6.6	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4
	e 2.7	3.1	4.0	4.1	5.9	1.8	2.8	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.4	2.4	3.8	1.7
Netherlands.....	a 16.4	26.5	22.3	28.1	37.4	12.3	18.6	5.3	12.6	21.0	8.5	20.6	31.7	5.5
	b 4.6	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.9	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.6	2.5	3.7	1.4
	c 20.4	24.9	23.8	38.6	37.4	12.1	17.0	7.0	16.9	27.4	7.9	12.6	21.6	11.2
	d 22.8	29.7	34.5	44.6	57.1	15.0	23.9	9.8	19.4	29.9	12.4	24.8	39.2	12.8
	e 2.1	1.4	1.3	3.3	21.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7	6.5	10.1	16.7	3.4
Sweden.....	c —	7.4	19.2	28.5	15.4	—	—	5.4	17.9	24.7	6.2	10.3	13.2	0.8
Yugoslavia.....	a 12.8	10.3	10.0	7.6	16.1	3.1	5.1	3.1	5.0	6.2	2.0	5.9	10.9	4.3
	b 2.6	2.1	4.8	4.0	2.2	1.8	3.5	1.0	2.3	2.9	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
	c 3.7	7.5	4.0	13.1	18.5	0.6	2.4	3.4	8.2	12.0	2.8	8.3	15.7	6.0
	d 4.8	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
	e 0.2	1.8	5.2	5.3	3.5	2.1	3.5	1.6	3.6	4.6	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.2
Total.....	246.2	329.8	342.7	429.7	553.8	167.0	245.0	81.1	182.1	298.7	130.3	257.9	402.5	133.9
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada.....	a 5.8	21.5	24.4	10.3	8.4	10.5	18.2	1.8	5.3	7.7	1.7	4.6	6.3	1.1
	c 14.5	10.1	21.2	23.7	23.2	8.1	13.9	5.3	11.9	17.4	7.5	12.8	19.5	3.6
	e 11.5	11.1	14.9	14.3	13.4	6.5	10.1	3.5	7.7	10.5	3.7	7.1	9.9	2.7
United States.....	a 31.2	32.2	3.6	3.9	6.1	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.8	2.9	1.5	2.4	3.5	1.7
	b 3.6	2.6	3.3	6.0	10.2	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.8	3.9	1.5	2.5	5.6	5.3
	d 19.0	18.0	22.0	52.6	74.3	6.8	13.0	8.5	20.0	37.5	12.7	29.2	50.2	16.6
	e 50.2	44.6	33.5	42.2	58.4	13.5	22.8	10.7	20.0	31.4	15.4	27.2	41.9	14.5
Total.....	135.8	140.1	122.9	153.0	194.0	48.4	82.2	31.8	68.5	111.3	44.0	85.8	136.9	45.5
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	a 363.1	354.7	369.5	345.0	280.0	204.3	280.8	62.1	160.5	247.7	62.2	130.8	203.9	71.1
	b 55.5	47.2	39.1	30.7	37.5	17.9	22.9	6.5	13.2	23.3	6.0	14.1	23.4	8.0
	c 24.8	29.8	24.1	20.4	13.3	9.4	15.4	2.8	8.4	13.7	3.2	6.8	10.5	1.2
	d 1.8	3.2	5.0	2.9	0.7	1.6	3.8	0.1	0.5	2.7	—	0.4	0.6	0.1
	e 42.5	42.9	42.8	41.9	43.0	21.7	32.1	8.0	17.8	29.8	8.3	18.3	29.4	10.7
Brazil.....	a 8.6	26.5	33.3	23.4	6.0	12.9	25.8	4.8	12.2	22.2	0.4	—	—	—
Uruguay.....	a 26.5	32.2	19.1	23.1	52.2	12.1	18.3	7.4	18.0	22.6	13.1	39.0	50.6	—
	b 8.2	5.3	2.3	1.5	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	—	0.1	0.1	—
Total.....	531.0	541.8	535.2	488.9	432.8	281.4	400.4	92.7	231.8	363.4	93.2	—	—	—
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	a 125.4	160.7	166.3	230.4	147.1	44.6	103.9	53.4	109.7	180.0	30.4	74.3	125.9	27.5
	b 34.6	43.4	64.3	61.8	65.8	22.3	31.9	27.8	33.0	41.5	20.0	30.1	38.0	18.9
	c 0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
	e 23.6	28.2	31.4	34.1	29.0	12.2	22.3	8.0	15.9	25.4	7.1	14.6	22.8	5.3
New Zealand.....	a 119.5	117.1	117.6	90.0	100.3	56.6	91.6	12.9	45.1	70.6	18.2	50.9	83.1	—
	b 276.2	253.9	273.9	324.8	350.4	175.0	235.6	107.6	200.3	272.5	120.6	205.1	295.8	—
	c 8.2	5.0	4.2	6.4	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.7	3.2	5.5	0.7	1.7	2.5	—
	e 19.5	17.9	16.0	18.0	23.7	9.0	13.5	4.6	10.2	15.4	6.1	11.0	17.0	—
Total.....	607.7	627.1	674.8	768.0	720.1	321.8	502.4	216.2	417.7	611.3	203.2	387.9	585.4	—
WORLD TOTAL														
a	837	948	955	976	930	460	710	190	455	730	205	445	730	205
b	396	367	405	446	480	230	310	150	260	355	155	260	375	—
c	127	133	157	188	180	75	110	35	95	145	45	85	135	45
d	93	104	124	182	220	45	80	30	70	120	45	90	165	50
e	216	226	226	256	295	105	165	55	120	185	75	140	215	65
f	185	153	229	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 9. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat :
Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61
(concluded)

Tableau 9. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée :
Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre,
1958-61 (fin)

Country — Pays	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961				
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria	a	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.8	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.4
	c	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.9	—
	d	1.5	2.2	3.3	4.9	6.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.6	1.9	3.5	1.1
	e	0.8	1.9	0.9	6.0	5.8	0.5	0.6	2.6	4.0	4.6	0.8	1.4	4.4	0.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	a	10.3	10.8	7.5	5.5	8.5	4.0	6.5	0.9	2.2	3.9	2.0	4.9	6.9	1.8
	b	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	—
	c	0.4	3.5	3.4	3.8	1.9	2.7	3.0	0.5	1.2	2.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.4
	e	5.1	10.7	10.2	8.8	1.9	5.6	8.0	1.8	4.4	6.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	4.6
France	a	15.7	32.6	23.1	27.7	27.0	11.2	18.5	5.5	14.2	21.2	7.7	17.9	24.8	1.9
	b	9.3	5.1	6.5	4.5	5.6	3.4	4.8	1.4	2.2	3.1	1.1	1.9	3.9	1.7
	c	5.3	9.7	16.7	3.0	18.8	12.4	14.8	0.8	1.8	2.4	0.9	1.9	5.7	16.5
	e	12.6	14.8	17.3	12.8	16.8	8.1	12.4	3.9	7.2	10.2	3.9	8.4	12.1	4.3
Germany, Western	a	92.7	53.9	23.3	53.4	64.7	9.0	15.0	12.5	30.7	43.1	17.0	34.2	51.8	16.8
	c	23.0	12.4	15.2	28.2	35.5	6.5	11.2	3.5	10.1	17.3	8.4	15.1	24.7	7.9
	d	36.9	49.2	64.3	100.1	137.9	20.9	34.2	17.4	33.9	58.7	28.8	53.4	82.9	31.0
	e	56.8	45.1	47.7	67.0	66.0	19.6	30.6	14.8	27.8	42.7	19.0	32.1	47.3	13.5
Italy	a	68.0	93.2	117.2	100.1	136.7	57.4	88.5	16.0	31.9	68.8	28.9	65.3	107.8	11.2
	c	2.8	13.4	26.9	29.6	21.8	13.1	20.9	7.7	14.0	21.2	11.4	21.3	21.7	0.8
	d	10.2	8.3	7.2	6.8	4.7	2.5	3.4	1.6	2.5	3.2	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.1
	e	11.2	11.9	12.3	18.4	5.5	6.1	9.0	2.4	12.2	15.6	2.6	4.4	4.9	0.5
Netherlands	a	22.3	11.2	11.6	17.5	14.5	4.5	8.3	3.4	7.3	13.2	3.3	6.8	10.5	5.3
	c	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.7	—	—	0.1	0.1
Sweden	a	7.2	23.7	13.2	8.0	7.2	9.3	11.1	1.9	5.2	6.2	1.5	2.8	3.6	4.0
	e	3.5	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.4	—	—	0.9	1.8	3.9	0.9	2.2	3.8	1.5
Switzerland	d	8.0	7.9	11.0	13.9	16.7	4.0	6.5	3.0	6.0	9.2	3.1	6.3	10.4	3.9
United Kingdom	a	446.1	467.4	408.9	361.8	359.8	182.4	299.8	86.8	164.0	262.5	84.5	172.7	270.1	71.6
	b	351.3	340.3	345.2	370.8	389.9	199.3	274.0	115.1	210.4	300.3	114.5	217.3	305.3	111.9
	c	20.5	25.2	18.8	14.2	22.1	10.8	13.5	4.1	5.8	8.7	5.2	8.1	13.6	5.0
	d	9.5	10.7	10.9	8.7	5.7	2.3	4.4	0.9	1.5	3.4	0.8	1.6	2.5	0.9
	e	86.6	95.3	98.9	105.3	115.1	48.8	75.4	23.4	45.2	78.8	27.7	56.9	85.6	39.2
Total		1 324.6	1 371.8	1 332.3	1 394.0	1 508.8	650.0	983.0	334.9	651.7	1 016.4	378.6	745.4	1 118.2	354.8
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	a	2.4	3.6	5.7	9.5	7.9	2.1	4.2	1.9	4.8	7.3	1.9	3.6	6.3	1.3
	b	4.3	5.0	9.8	9.1	10.7	6.2	8.2	1.9	5.4	7.2	2.3	6.3	8.6	3.5
	c	—	0.1	0.1	—	5.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.8	2.0	5.2
	d	10.7	6.1	6.0	4.2	10.7	1.7	4.2	0.4	1.1	2.8	1.9	5.0	7.5	2.5
	e	6.4	4.1	4.3	5.9	7.6	1.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.3	1.4	2.6	5.5	1.0
United States	a	14.0	57.3	162.6	237.9	187.9	70.1	119.3	44.0	100.9	183.5	40.0	89.8	155.2	43.5
	c	15.0	10.5	23.2	22.0	17.4	8.8	14.9	5.6	12.9	17.9	3.9	9.5	13.6	1.2
Total		52.8	86.7	211.7	288.6	247.4	90.2	153.9	54.8	127.1	223.0	51.8	117.6	198.7	58.2
WORLD TOTAL															
	a	748	857	843	931	925	380	625	195	410	690	210	450	725	180
	b	385	372	397	441	465	230	315	135	250	355	135	240	365	135
	c	79	98	139	216	235	75	105	45	95	150	60	110	160	70
	d	91	103	127	167	210	40	65	30	55	95	40	80	125	50
	e	208	229	234	268	265	110	170	60	125	195	65	130	195	70
	f	350	292	296	314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: The countries shown accounted for about 90% of reported world exports and 83% of reported world imports in 1959, for the five SITC items combined.

- a Beef and veal (SITC 011-01)
b Mutton and lamb (SITC 011-02)
c Pork (SITC 011-03)
d Poultry (SITC 011-04)
e Other (SITC 011-09)
f Fresh meat which cannot be assigned to any of the preceding items.

¹ Including game. — ² Starting 1961, including mutton and lamb.

NOTE: En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations mondiales déclarées et 83% des importations mondiales déclarées pour le groupe des cinq positions de la CTCI.

- a Bœuf et veau (CTCI 011-01)
b Mouton et agneau (CTCI 011-02)
c Porc (CTCI 011-03)
d Volaille (CTCI 011-04)
e Autres viandes (CTCI 011-09)
f Viande fraîche ne pouvant être attribuée à aucune des cinq positions précédentes.

¹ Y compris le gibier. — ² A partir de 1961, y compris mouton et agneau.

Table 10. - Prepared meats : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 10. - Viandes préparées : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark..... a	222.9	231.2	226.6	255.5	292.2	116.1	171.4	57.7	118.1	184.7	71.2	145.7	222.0	65.9
..... b c	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.1	7.5	2.9	4.7	2.0	4.1	5.4	2.0	3.8	5.6	1.7
..... d	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.5	3.1	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	0.9
France..... a	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.6
..... d	3.8	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.4	2.4	3.6	1.1	2.5	3.6	1.4	2.6	3.9	1.3
Ireland..... a	4.8	15.4	29.3	19.3	23.2	14.4	23.1	4.9	9.7	14.9	4.4	8.9	16.0	6.0
..... d	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2
Italy..... d	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	6.2	1.7	2.9	0.9	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.2	3.7	1.1
Netherlands..... a	44.7	40.4	29.7	20.2	36.6	16.5	23.4	6.4	11.7	15.1	8.5	18.3	27.8	6.3
Poland..... a	48.2	49.5	48.4	50.5	47.5	24.5	36.8	11.9	25.6	36.7	12.5	23.5	35.4	12.6
Total.....	340.6	357.7	355.9	367.5	425.0	181.3	270.2	86.6	176.9	268.1	102.8	208.1	319.0	96.6
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada..... a	9.5	6.4	6.7	7.1	6.6	3.2	4.8	1.6	3.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	4.9	1.5
..... b	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
..... d	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.8	0.2
United States..... a	27.9	24.5	19.2	23.9	19.2	9.6	13.8	6.3	11.6	17.5	6.3	12.0	15.1	2.8
..... b	7.2	6.6	7.4	7.3	7.8	3.3	5.1	1.2	3.0	4.9	1.5	3.5	5.6	1.9
..... d	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2
Total.....	47.9	41.7	37.4	42.3	38.0	18.1	26.8	10.3	20.2	30.7	10.4	21.1	28.7	6.8
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina..... b	3.9	10.6	62.2	24.0	0.1	26.0	43.8	11.4	23.7	23.8	—	—	0.1	0.1
..... c	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.9	3.5	1.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	3.4	1.1	2.1	2.9	1.0
OCEANIA														
Australia..... b	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	—	0.2	0.3	0.1
..... a c d	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1
New Zealand..... a b c d	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	...
Total.....	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	...
WORLD TOTAL..... a														
..... b c	370	384	382	403	450	195	285	95	195	295	110	225	340	100
..... d	28	35	86	58	35	36	40	21	44	55	8	17	26	9
.....	23	23	24	24	25	10	16	6	12	18	6	12	17	5
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg..... c	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.3
France..... a	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
..... d	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Germany, Western..... a b c d	2.6	5.5	2.3	3.1	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.2
Switzerland..... c	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4
United Kingdom..... a-1	322.1	337.5	343.5	353.6	412.6	177.7	261.6	84.0	168.8	257.6	101.6	207.7	315.1	98.4
..... a-2, b c	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.6
.....	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Total.....	336.0	352.3	354.5	365.5	423.2	182.6	269.1	87.0	174.1	265.9	104.3	212.9	322.7	100.4
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada..... a	—	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.0
..... b c	5.1	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.3	2.4	3.4	0.9	2.4	3.8	0.9	2.3	3.6	1.1
United States..... a	7.0	6.3	9.8	9.5	8.3	4.7	7.0	2.7	5.6	7.5	1.9	4.0	6.2	2.5
..... b	3.9	4.9	66.9	46.8	10.1	19.1	46.7	17.3	42.3	45.3	3.2	4.8	7.2	2.9
Total.....	16.0	17.4	82.9	63.0	26.2	26.6	57.7	21.0	50.5	57.0	6.3	11.9	18.4	7.5
AFRICA														
Ghana..... a	6.3	6.0	5.0	5.0	...	2.6	3.7	1.4	2.9	4.0	1.1	2.1	3.0	1.3
..... c	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	...	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1
WORLD TOTAL..... a														
..... b c	370	384	393	399	460	200	290	95	195	295	115	230	350	110
..... d	33	32	104	79	40	32	73	27	66	74	10	18	28	9
.....	15	27	32	18	20	13	20	4	9	13	5	12	14	4

NOTE: The countries shown accounted for about 91% of reported world exports and 88% of reported world imports in 1959, for the four SITC items combined.

- a Pork (SITC 012-01)
 a-1 Bacon only (ex-SITC 012-01)
 a-2 Ham and salted pork (ex-SITC 012-01)
 b Beef and veal (SITC 012-02)
 c Other (SITC 012-03)
 d Sausages (SITC 013-01)

NOTE: En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales déclarées et 88% des importations mondiales déclarées pour le groupe des quatre positions de la CTIC.

- a Porc (CTIC 012-01)
 a-1 Bacon seulement (ex-CTIC 012-01)
 a-2 Jambon et porc salé (ex-CTIC 012-01)
 b Bœuf et veau (CTIC 012-02)
 c Autres viandes (CTIC 012-03)
 d Saucisses (CTIC 013-01)

Table 11. - Canned meat : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 11. - Viande en conserve : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark.....	48.2	57.9	69.4	72.6	74.2	34.7	51.9	16.1	34.7	53.7	14.9	36.0	56.7	18.1
France.....	16.1	20.4	25.3	22.0	21.6	10.8	17.2	5.5	12.1	16.5	5.1	10.0	14.9	5.5
Germany, Western ¹	7.0	6.6	7.8	6.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	1.7	3.4	5.0	1.4	2.6	4.9	1.7
Ireland.....	11.8	9.7	9.3	9.2	10.7	3.8	6.2	2.4	4.2	6.2	2.8	4.7	6.4	3.8
Netherlands.....	51.3	55.5	59.9	62.2	67.3	28.9	45.6	12.8	29.7	45.7	15.7	34.2	50.1	12.0
Poland.....	20.7	25.5	28.1	31.7	35.9	13.3	19.6	6.2	16.6	22.4	7.8	17.0	25.0	8.3
Total.....	155.1	175.6	199.8	204.6	216.3	95.4	146.2	44.7	100.7	149.5	47.7	104.5	158.0	49.4
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada.....	5.3	2.4	2.9	3.1	11.1	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.5	2.0	3.6	6.2	9.4	1.3
United States ¹	9.5	16.5	8.3	11.4	11.1	4.3	6.3	1.9	4.3	7.2	2.4	5.2	7.7	2.6
Total.....	14.8	18.9	11.2	14.5	22.2	5.5	8.1	2.7	5.8	9.2	6.0	11.4	17.1	3.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	80.8	113.3	104.2	65.8	56.8	63.7	88.7	9.2	24.9	47.3	11.5	25.4	43.0	14.2
Brazil.....	3.1	3.1	10.4	29.6	9.0	1.8	7.8	2.4	12.4	26.5	1.4	...	...	...
Uruguay.....	9.9	15.4	6.6	6.2	8.4	4.5	6.1	1.6	3.7	6.2	0.8	3.4	7.1	...
Total.....	93.8	131.8	121.2	101.6	74.2	70.0	102.6	13.2	41.0	80.0	13.7	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	51.0	59.7	61.3	53.1	36.7	27.7	41.0	14.4	24.9	37.2	12.6	22.0	29.4	7.1
New Zealand.....	6.4	5.1	3.5	3.2	3.7	1.9	2.7	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.6	2.8	...
Total.....	57.4	64.8	64.8	56.3	40.4	29.6	43.7	15.1	26.0	39.0	13.4	23.6	32.2	...
WORLD TOTAL	370	455	494	479	455	250	375	95	220	355	105	220	345	100
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.4
France.....	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.1
Germany, Western ¹	3.7	13.9	22.7	23.9	17.9	8.8	15.0	6.1	13.3	18.2	3.3	7.1	12.3	4.4
Italy.....	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.0	5.0	1.5	2.2	0.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.6	3.8	1.2
Netherlands.....	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.2	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.4
Switzerland.....	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3
United Kingdom.....	176.1	207.3	199.1	202.6	193.1	95.9	153.8	39.3	90.2	149.6	46.4	91.6	145.7	45.5
Total.....	187.8	230.7	232.9	236.9	223.1	110.0	176.7	47.6	108.3	175.4	53.0	104.6	167.1	52.3
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada.....	6.3	9.7	9.6	8.9	5.7	3.9	6.8	1.0	3.5	6.2	0.7	2.1	3.9	1.0
United States.....	76.5	93.2	100.7	90.0	85.8	49.9	77.1	19.3	41.3	68.1	20.4	41.1	65.6	19.3
Total.....	82.8	102.9	110.3	98.9	91.5	53.8	83.9	20.3	44.8	74.3	21.1	43.2	69.5	20.3
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore.....	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.0	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	...
Hong Kong.....	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.9	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	2.0	0.4
Total.....	3.0	3.3	3.8	5.6	5.6	1.5	2.4	1.2	2.1	3.6	1.7	3.0	4.4	...
AFRICA														
Congo (ex-Belgian).....	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.7	...	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	...	...	...	...
Ghana.....	2.3	3.5	2.7	2.5	...	1.5	2.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.7
Total.....	4.2	5.3	3.8	4.2	...	2.1	3.0	0.9	1.8	2.7	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	340	413	444	441	420	210	335	90	200	325	100	200	315	95

NOTE : Canned meat includes all kinds of meat in airtight containers. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 79% of world exports and imports in 1959.

¹ Including some quantities of prepared meat. — ² Excluding small quantities of re-exports.

NOTE : La viande en conserve comprend tous genres de viande conservée en boîtes hermétiques. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 79% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

¹ Y compris certaines quantités de viandes préparées. — ² Non compris de petites quantités réexportées.

Table 12. - Milk, condensed and evaporated :
Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61Tableau 12. - Lait condensé et évaporé : Commerce par
année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country — Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	28.3	37.5	39.2	38.5	36.7	20.7	31.4	8.7	19.8	29.9	7.2	18.2	29.0	8.6
France	13.0	22.4	27.6	32.3	33.7	14.5	19.9	7.2	15.8	23.1	8.9	16.5	24.1	11.1
Netherlands	253.4	230.0	228.7	262.8	297.0	102.3	169.0	53.1	126.1	201.5	59.9	137.6	221.5	62.5
Switzerland	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.4	3.4	1.0	2.1	3.2	0.9	2.0	2.9	1.3
United Kingdom	38.4	46.7	38.2	33.5	40.9	20.2	30.7	6.9	13.8	23.8	11.0	20.9	30.4	9.0
Total	338.1	341.2	338.0	371.3	412.4	160.1	254.4	76.9	177.6	281.5	87.9	195.2	307.9	92.5
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	4.0	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6
United States	95.3	91.7	73.7	55.1	65.0	31.0	42.8	9.4	20.7	42.3	13.0	28.1	45.1	13.9
Total	99.3	94.1	75.1	57.4	66.5	31.9	43.9	9.8	21.5	44.0	13.4	28.8	46.1	14.5
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore ..	2.5	2.6	2.6	4.4	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	2.5	3.4	0.6	1.4	2.1	...
Hong Kong	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.3
Total	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.6	4.4	2.9	4.2	1.5	3.2	4.4	1.1	2.4	3.4	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	30.6	25.4	35.8	30.5	18.6	18.3	24.8	10.3	15.6	20.3	7.6	10.1	12.9	8.3
New Zealand	4.4	4.6	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	...
Total	35.0	30.0	38.5	32.1	20.9	20.5	27.4	10.9	16.9	21.7	8.7	11.9	14.8	...
WORLD TOTAL	481	476	464	477	515	220	335	100	225	340	115	245	380	120
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.5	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.1	2.4	3.8	1.3	2.2	2.8	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.5
Greece	9.2	11.7	12.5	14.9	16.5	6.4	9.2	3.6	6.8	10.4	3.9	7.8	14.2	4.0
Malta	6.8	7.9	6.7	7.9	...	3.6	5.5	2.2	4.1	5.7	...	...	...	...
Total	23.5	24.8	23.7	26.4	...	12.4	18.5	7.1	13.2	18.9	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Trinidad and Tobago	7.3	7.1	8.0	8.0	6.8	3.7	5.1	1.1	3.0	4.6	1.7	3.1	5.0	1.6
SOUTH AMERICA														
Peru	5.5	11.2	6.0	4.2	4.5	2.5	4.2	1.2	2.1	3.5	0.1	1.2	2.9	...
ASIA														
Burma	15.1	21.5	21.7	24.7	29.1	9.6	16.6	6.1	13.0	19.5	9.2	14.0	20.1	4.2
Ceylon	5.6	7.2	7.8	8.4	9.9	3.5	5.8	2.4	4.8	6.2	1.8	4.5	7.6	1.7
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore ..	67.6	62.8	64.3	66.3	70.5	32.5	47.9	15.7	32.7	50.4	16.7	34.1	52.2	...
Hong Kong	11.6	10.6	13.0	13.7	14.1	6.2	9.3	2.5	5.6	10.0	2.9	6.1	10.1	3.4
India	5.2	7.8	4.6	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.6
Indonesia	34.8	14.8	9.4	3.4	...	8.6	9.0	0.8	1.6	2.6	...	0.8	...	...
Thailand ¹	32.8	39.0	41.3	42.8	43.0	17.0	29.3	7.0	15.9	31.7	8.3	18.1	30.6	7.5
Viet-Nam	16.0	16.2	16.6	17.0	22.2	7.2	11.8	3.8	8.2	12.2	7.9	12.4	17.0	5.4
Total	188.7	179.9	178.7	179.1	...	86.3	131.4	38.4	82.4	134.0	48.0	90.9	141.0	...
AFRICA														
Algeria	11.1	14.6	19.3	25.4	23.9	10.3	14.8	4.3	9.2	13.1	6.5	12.1	17.5	5.9
Ghana	4.7	5.7	5.9	7.1	...	2.6	4.1	1.7	3.0	5.0	1.8	3.4	5.5	2.5
Ivory Coast	1.7	2.2	2.5	4.3	...	...	...	1.5	2.6	3.2	1.0	1.5	...	...
Morocco ²	9.7	12.4	13.4	7.5	2.5	7.0	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5
Nigeria	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.9	10.0	2.2	3.8	1.5	3.0	5.0	2.0	4.4	7.4	...
Senegal and Mali ³	3.4	4.3	5.7	7.3	7.4	...	4.8	1.6	3.9	5.6	2.4	4.2	...	...
Total	35.3	44.3	52.3	58.5	...	26.0	39.0	12.0	25.0	38.0	13.7	25.6	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	673	695	662	651	640	225	340	100	205	325	115	215	335	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in condensed and evaporated milk. The countries listed accounted for about 98% of world exports and 61% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Bangkok only, excluding the following quantities imported through other ports (thousand metric tons): 1956, 3.3; 1957, 4.8; 1958, 5.2; 1959, 4.7. — ² Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — ³ Includes Mauritania Islamic Republic, the trade of which is negligible.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du lait condensé et évaporé. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 61% des importations mondiales.

¹ Bangkok seulement, à l'exclusion des quantités suivantes importées par d'autres ports (en milliers de tonnes métriques): 1956, 3,3; 1957, 4,8; 1958, 5,2; 1959, 4,7. — ² Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. À partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — ³ Y compris la République islamique de Mauritanie dont le commerce est négligeable.

Table 13. - Milk, dried : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 13. - Lait sec : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961 ^a
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.2	9.7	16.4	12.2	14.2	9.3	14.9	1.5	5.9	10.7	2.5	7.4	10.9	3.8
Denmark	17.9	24.4	25.9	29.1	29.6	11.9	19.3	6.6	15.0	22.7	6.7	15.0	22.7	6.6
France	1.6	4.0	4.7	10.2	28.7	2.4	3.2	2.7	4.8	9.0	1.4	8.3	21.0	12.7
Ireland	3.6	5.7	5.0	4.8	6.3	2.6	4.5	0.2	2.1	4.0	0.3	2.5	4.9	2.1
Netherlands	46.7	42.4	41.7	60.2	56.3	17.1	29.3	14.4	29.5	44.6	11.8	26.9	42.4	12.4
Sweden	3.1	1.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.9	2.8	0.7	1.4	2.4	0.4
United Kingdom ¹	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2
Total	85.2	89.1	98.2	121.4	139.1	45.1	74.1	26.3	59.8	94.6	23.6	62.0	105.1	38.2
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	10.6	7.8	29.0	58.7	36.6	11.9	20.4	8.6	21.2	37.4	8.5	17.2	28.2	8.1
United States ²	160.8	133.3	108.1	137.3	103.1	53.5	80.1	18.4	64.2	110.7	18.6	38.8	65.7	22.8
	145.1	186.0	198.6	174.1	112.4	100.1	136.1	43.0	111.3	167.4	18.8	48.7	80.1	...
	21.8	3.2	11.0	5.3	...	5.5	8.2	1.3	2.6	4.0	...	...	...	...
Total	338.3	330.3	346.7	375.4	...	171.0	244.8	71.3	199.3	319.5	47.0	107.0	177.0	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	31.9	24.0	23.2	36.1	26.7	8.9	12.7	8.9	17.0	22.1	11.9	15.0	18.9	14.3
New Zealand	48.4	63.8	50.9	71.1	59.0	27.9	34.6	24.5	34.6	41.2	17.2	26.0	36.7	...
Total	80.3	87.8	74.1	107.2	85.7	36.8	47.3	33.4	51.6	63.3	29.1	41.0	55.6	...
WORLD TOTAL	513	538	535	622	500	260	375	135	320	495	105	220	350	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.0	11.6	13.3	20.8	15.5	5.0	8.5	3.2	6.8	11.2	3.1	7.0	12.4	1.4
Denmark	...	...	...	13.3	13.5	...	...	1.3	2.9	7.8	2.0	4.1	9.0	...
France	5.9	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.6	2.2	2.8	1.0	2.3	3.2	2.7	4.2	4.8	0.7
Germany, Western ³	8.0	14.2	19.3	40.3	25.4	6.5	12.1	7.8	15.7	26.5	7.2	12.2	19.3	1.5
Greece	7.3	3.5	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.8	3.7	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.8	...
Netherlands	6.7	21.3	17.1	17.6	21.2	12.4	16.5	0.5	3.0	8.9	4.9	10.5	15.4	9.2
United Kingdom	65.1	63.4	62.7	105.0	64.0	28.2	38.0	37.1	61.9	79.6	25.9	40.7	49.5	20.9
Yugoslavia	10.2	22.0	37.8	27.4	16.9	18.4	26.4	15.7	19.6	25.2	1.1	2.9	11.2	4.7
Total	113.2	138.9	160.5	234.0	165.6	75.5	108.0	64.6	114.1	164.7	47.8	83.0	124.6	38.4
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	1.6	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	...
Mexico	5.9	6.7	7.7	9.5	...	4.2	5.9	1.7	4.6	7.7	2.6	5.4	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.9	3.8	1.6	2.4	0.8	1.8	3.0	9.0	1.8	2.8	1.1
United States	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Total	10.9	14.9	12.1	15.1	...	6.7	9.4	3.0	7.2	12.0	12.1	8.0	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	11.3	12.0	6.7	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.8	0.1	1.3	2.4	0.5	1.3	3.4	...
Peru	3.0	2.2	3.7	3.9	3.6	2.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	2.9	1.5	2.4	3.4	...
Venezuela ⁴	39.7	44.0	48.5	50.6	...	23.3	35.4	10.3	22.4	35.3	10.1	23.4	38.3	...
Total	54.0	58.2	58.9	58.0	...	30.4	44.4	11.4	25.7	40.6	12.1	27.1	45.1	...
ASIA														
Burma	1.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.6	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.4
Ceylon	3.7	8.3	4.3	11.6	7.1	1.9	2.9	1.3	3.3	4.4	2.2	3.2	4.9	2.3
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	3.0	3.1	4.2	4.3	5.7	2.1	3.1	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.0	1.9	2.7	...
India	36.9	37.4	20.4	47.3	13.3	7.6	15.9	9.3	19.2	36.7	1.8	5.8	8.9	3.9
Indonesia	4.2	9.5	5.5	9.0	...	1.8	2.9	1.4	3.9	6.1	...	...	4.1	...
Israel	10.0	8.6	12.9	10.9	...	10.6	11.5	2.6	7.7	10.9	...	0.3	...	...
Japan	20.4	26.8	21.9	19.1	44.3	8.4	18.7	3.0	8.7	17.0	1.8	8.7	22.2	...
Total	79.6	96.6	71.2	105.2	...	33.3	56.1	19.3	46.5	80.6	...	25.0	...	...
AFRICA														
Congo (ex-Belgian)	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.1	...	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.4	...	...	...	...
WORLD TOTAL⁵	338	375	384	519	420	185	275	125	265	375	105	190	295	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in dried milk. The countries listed accounted for about 97% of world exports and 80% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Dry milk whole only. — ² (a) Commercial and government exports reported in U.S. Department of Commerce Report FT-410; (b) exports of dried skim milk for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies under Section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949; (c) other exports of dried skim milk (all government). As quarterly data for (c) are not available, the annual totals have been divided by four. All exports of type (c) in 1956 were for animal feed. — ³ Includes small quantities of condensed and evaporated milk. — ⁴ Before 1959, includes small quantities of condensed and evaporated milk. — ⁵ Much of the dried milk exported from the United States under government programs is not reported by the importing countries.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial du lait sec. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 80% des importations mondiales.

¹ Lait sec entier seulement. — ² (a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement indiquées dans Report FT-410 du Département du commerce des États-Unis; (b) exportations de lait sec écrémé à titre d'aide ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées, aux termes de la section 416 de l'Agricultural Act of 1949; (c) autres exportations de lait sec écrémé (toutes gouvernementales). Comme on ne dispose pas de données trimestrielles pour (c), les données annuelles ont été divisées par quatre; en 1956, toutes ces exportations étaient destinées à l'alimentation animale. — ³ Y compris de petites quantités de lait condensé et évaporé. — ⁴ Avant 1959, y compris de petites quantités de lait condensé et évaporé. — ⁵ Une grande partie du lait sec exporté par les États-Unis en vertu des programmes gouvernementaux n'est pas indiquée dans les importations des pays destinataires.

Table 14. - Butter : Trade, annually, 1956-59, and quarterly, 1957-61

Tableau 14. - Beurre : Commerce, par année, 1956-59, et par trimestre, 1957-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.8	8.8	7.8	5.3	5.3	4.4	5.5	1.9	4.1	4.4	2.1	3.0	4.2	1.4
Denmark	120.7	117.5	114.7	118.0	118.1	63.9	93.9	23.3	62.2	92.3	26.4	65.1	93.2	24.6
Finland	11.0	25.0	20.5	21.4	25.7	10.5	17.0	4.6	13.2	18.4	1.0	13.1	18.9	2.5
France	4.7	10.1	12.5	12.2	23.1	4.3	5.3	2.9	5.9	9.1	2.8	5.0	18.5	11.7
Hungary	5.0	3.9	7.2	5.0	5.7	2.9	4.6	1.7	2.8	3.6	1.5	2.4	3.4	0.8
Ireland	0.7	16.0	16.8	1.3	7.6	10.4	14.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.4	3.7	6.6
Netherlands	31.6	36.2	44.4	39.9	39.3	20.1	34.9	4.7	11.3	24.2	9.4	14.9	32.1	4.1
Sweden	16.8	29.4	20.1	4.2	11.8	15.1	19.0	—	0.1	2.5	1.2	3.4	7.5	—
United Kingdom	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.5	0.5	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.6
Total	193.7	250.2	247.2	209.6	238.9	133.8	198.5	40.4	101.7	157.5	45.1	109.5	183.2	52.3
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States ^a	18.3	2.6	14.4	10.9	2.9	9.9	13.4	0.2	0.9	5.7	1.0	1.8	2.5	0.7
	49.7	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6.0	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	15.8	15.2	8.5	23.2	24.3	6.6	8.0	8.5	12.4	14.9	8.4	12.3	16.4	9.1
AFRICA														
South Africa	1.6	3.4	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.6
OCEANIA														
Australia	84.2	64.8	63.4	83.8	66.5	22.2	34.8	23.0	38.3	50.0	26.7	36.1	44.3	26.1
New Zealand	165.8	147.3	178.2	196.1	157.3	94.9	134.1	61.7	92.3	133.7	55.6	79.7	114.4	—
Total	250.0	212.1	241.6	280.9	223.8	117.1	168.6	84.7	130.6	183.7	82.3	115.8	158.7	—
WORLD TOTAL	580	556	587	656	620	305	445	165	305	450	175	305	455	—
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	5.8	6.1	0.1	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
France	17.1	0.6	0.3	22.3	15.2	0.2	0.3	2.4	3.8	10.4	12.2	15.0	15.1	0.1
Germany, Western	34.6	46.3	5.7	24.5	24.5	4.3	5.3	0.1	1.0	8.4	12.4	14.0	15.8	2.0
Italy	9.9	16.4	19.0	10.1	26.8	10.7	10.9	3.8	4.3	6.4	3.4	3.7	20.7	0.3
Switzerland	6.1	6.9	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.9	2.4	—	0.1	0.2	2.3
United Kingdom	359.8	371.2	429.4	407.3	414.9	292.5	331.1	117.7	223.0	312.9	119.2	226.4	308.2	125.9
Total	433.3	447.5	454.8	470.3	481.9	245.0	368.0	126.7	235.3	341.8	147.3	259.3	360.1	130.6
ASIA														
Ceylon	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	1.7	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.6	0.7	1.2	2.4	—
Hong Kong	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2
Israel	5.3	0.1	8.0	—	—	7.0	8.0	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—
Total	10.3	5.0	13.8	6.2	—	10.0	12.3	1.5	3.1	4.9	1.3	2.8	—	—
AFRICA														
Algeria	5.1	6.1	8.2	7.4	8.0	3.7	5.4	1.8	3.6	5.2	1.9	3.8	5.1	2.8
Morocco ^a	3.1	3.1	4.4	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	0.9	1.9	2.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.6
Total	8.2	9.2	12.6	10.4	11.0	5.7	8.6	2.7	5.5	7.7	2.6	5.3	7.3	3.4
WORLD TOTAL^a	553	568	577	614	625	315	440	165	310	445	190	335	465	170

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cheese. The countries shown accounted for about 80% of world exports and 79% of world imports in 1959.

^a Re-exports only. — ^b (a) Commercial and government exports reported in U.S. Department of Commerce Report FT-410; (b) export for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies under Section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949; (c) other exports (all government). — ^c Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — ^d Much of the butter exported from the United States under government programs is not reported by the importing countries.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 80% des exportations mondiales et 79% des importations mondiales.

^a Réexportations seulement. — ^b (a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement indiquées dans Report FT-410 du Département du commerce des États-Unis; (b) exportations à titre d'aide ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées, aux termes de la Section 416 de l'Agricultural Act of 1949; (c) autres exportations (toutes gouvernementales). — ^c Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. À partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — ^d Une grande partie du beurre exporté par les États-Unis en vertu de programmes gouvernementaux n'est pas indiquée dans les importations des pays destinataires.

Table 15. - Cheese : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 15. - Fromage : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.8	4.2	6.5	7.2	6.1	2.8	4.6	1.4	3.2	5.5	1.1	2.6	4.6	1.2
Denmark	57.8	62.7	73.1	79.0	75.9	34.7	54.0	17.5	39.6	61.8	19.0	37.8	58.0	17.7
Finland	12.5	13.2	14.9	17.9	17.0	6.3	9.8	3.3	6.9	12.0	2.5	7.9	8.5	4.0
France	20.3	26.1	27.6	28.2	31.3	13.5	19.4	6.8	14.1	20.6	7.6	14.5	21.6	9.2
Germany, Western	6.2	6.8	7.8	8.9	12.1	3.6	5.7	2.0	3.9	6.1	2.9	5.3	8.8	2.3
Italy	22.9	22.4	22.9	21.3	23.4	11.5	15.9	4.7	9.0	14.1	4.7	9.2	15.3	4.9
Netherlands	90.9	85.7	97.6	105.6	109.1	46.2	71.8	24.2	51.3	77.5	26.2	52.7	81.5	27.1
Sweden	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.2	1.1	1.9	1.2	2.4	3.3	0.6	1.3	2.5	0.8
Switzerland	24.4	24.0	28.0	28.8	31.1	12.0	19.5	6.9	13.9	21.4	6.9	14.4	23.2	7.3
Total	241.0	248.1	281.7	300.9	309.2	131.7	205.6	68.0	144.3	222.3	71.5	145.9	224.0	74.5
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	5.5	3.8	7.1	9.1	8.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.0	4.5	0.3	1.6	5.2	0.9
United States ¹	21.8	13.1	10.8	6.4	4.1	8.2	9.5	1.2	2.1	3.0	1.4	2.3	3.2	1.0
Total	57.0	65.2	59.9	0.2	—	41.3	55.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—
Total	84.3	66.9	77.8	15.7	12.6	49.8	65.9	1.7	4.5	7.7	1.7	3.9	8.4	1.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.1	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	1.1
OCEANIA														
Australia	18.0	13.8	8.8	19.4	17.7	3.8	5.4	6.6	9.6	12.1	6.9	9.9	13.2	7.7
New Zealand	90.7	89.4	90.9	84.8	80.4	48.4	69.7	23.4	40.7	59.1	27.6	46.1	58.9	—
Total	108.7	103.2	99.7	104.2	98.1	52.2	75.1	30.0	50.3	71.2	34.5	56.0	72.1	—
WORLD TOTAL	457	470	485	462	460	245	365	110	220	330	120	225	335	115
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	35.3	35.9	36.4	34.2	34.4	17.8	27.5	8.0	16.5	25.5	7.9	16.2	25.9	8.5
France	12.4	10.7	12.7	15.8	14.9	6.5	8.6	2.6	4.8	9.1	7.4	9.3	12.0	2.1
Germany, Western	72.1	82.7	95.0	99.7	101.0	45.6	72.0	24.5	52.5	78.3	22.2	48.4	75.3	24.6
Greece	7.7	8.4	10.1	2.7	0.8	7.1	8.4	1.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Italy	17.6	20.9	28.8	32.4	38.7	12.4	21.0	7.0	15.3	25.1	6.9	16.5	28.9	8.7
Sweden	5.0	5.2	6.3	6.3	7.3	2.8	4.2	1.3	2.6	4.0	1.5	3.0	4.6	1.5
Switzerland	4.7	5.1	5.7	6.6	6.7	2.6	4.0	1.5	3.1	4.7	1.4	3.0	4.8	2.0
United Kingdom	136.6	125.2	120.5	138.5	134.8	57.2	84.3	36.1	67.4	94.6	46.3	73.8	102.3	35.6
Total	291.4	294.1	315.5	336.2	338.6	152.0	230.0	82.4	164.1	243.6	93.9	170.6	254.3	83.9
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	4.1	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.0	2.2	3.2	1.3	2.7	4.1	1.2	2.7	4.0	1.4
United States	24.4	23.1	25.3	29.0	28.7	12.2	16.9	7.2	13.7	20.1	6.2	12.5	18.4	8.9
Total	28.5	27.4	30.4	34.9	34.7	14.4	20.1	8.5	16.4	24.2	7.4	15.2	22.4	10.3
SOUTH AMERICA														
Venezuela	5.9	7.0	9.1	10.6	—	4.3	6.3	2.1	4.6	8.0	1.8	4.7	6.8	—
ASIA														
Lebanon	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	—	1.6	1.8	0.2	1.3	2.2	—	1.0	—	—
AFRICA														
Algeria	13.5	16.1	18.5	18.2	19.6	8.7	12.8	4.2	8.9	13.1	4.9	9.7	14.0	4.8
Morocco ²	4.7	4.3	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.1	3.2	0.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.4	2.1	0.6
United Arab Rep.: Egypt	2.1	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.5
Total	20.3	21.7	25.5	22.7	23.8	12.4	18.0	5.3	11.0	16.2	6.0	11.8	17.1	5.9
WORLD TOTAL³	397	419	452	457	460	215	325	110	225	330	125	230	340	115

NOTE: Cheese includes all kinds of cheese traded. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cheese. The countries listed accounted for about 92% of total exports and 89% of total imports in 1959.

¹(a) Commercial and government exports reported in U.S. Department of Commerce Report FT-410; (b) exports for relief for charity by individuals and private agencies under Section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949. — ²Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. — ³Much of the cheese exported from the United States under government programs is not reported by the importing countries.

NOTE: Par fromage on entend tous les fromages entrant dans le commerce. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations totales et 89% des importations totales.

¹(a) Exportations commerciales et du gouvernement indiquées dans Report FT-410 du Département du commerce des Etats-Unis; (b) exportations à titre d'aide ou de bienfaisance par des personnes ou des institutions privées, aux termes de la Section 416 de l'Agricultural Act of 1949. — ²Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. — ³Une grande partie du fromage exporté par les Etats-Unis en vertu de programmes gouvernementaux n'est pas indiquée dans les importations des pays destinataires.

Table 16. - Eggs in the shell : Trade, annually, 1956-60, and quarterly, 1958-61

Tableau 16. - Œufs en coque : Commerce, par année, 1956-60, et par trimestre, 1958-61

Country Pays	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1958		1959			1960			1961
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.4	14.6	13.8	17.1	21.4	6.0	9.7	5.1	9.4	12.7	5.9	11.1	16.0	5.7
Denmark	98.7	101.9	106.0	106.2	82.7	52.3	73.4	33.3	58.5	78.5	27.0	46.6	62.7	20.8
Hungary	9.5	5.6	8.0	8.8	6.3	7.9	8.0	5.6	8.5	8.8	5.2	6.2	6.2	4.6
Ireland	4.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Netherlands	137.5	157.9	160.6	185.1	180.8	58.3	98.3	40.9	69.7	117.5	48.8	80.0	122.2	40.3
Poland	19.1	20.0	25.2	41.0	54.0	15.8	20.0	5.2	34.0	40.8	12.7	39.8	49.0	26.9
Sweden	8.3	7.7	8.8	11.1	9.8	3.9	5.7	3.1	5.9	7.9	4.3	6.0	7.7	2.0
Yugoslavia	15.9	7.6	10.0	5.5	6.8	8.6	9.8	1.4	4.6	5.4	2.6	6.3	6.7	1.3
Total	300.6	316.6	333.3	375.1	362.2	153.6	225.8	94.7	190.9	271.9	106.6	196.3	270.9	101.9
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.7	6.4	9.6	11.9	5.7	6.4	7.9	2.4	5.4	9.7	2.2	3.2	4.0	3.2
United States	30.5	21.7	19.7	13.9	12.0	6.0	12.1	2.9	5.5	7.9	2.8	5.6	9.6	2.4
Total	33.2	28.1	29.3	25.8	17.7	12.4	20.0	5.3	10.9	17.6	5.0	8.8	13.6	5.6
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	7.1	5.8	9.6	11.6	15.5	—	1.7	—	—	3.6	—	0.4	8.5	—
ASIA														
Hong Kong	2.4	2.9	3.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.8	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.1
Israel	1.0	1.0	10.2	16.0	22.2	3.0	5.6	4.6	8.3	11.3	6.2	9.8	12.8	...
Thailand ¹	5.2	5.0	2.7	4.3	11.6	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.7	3.3	1.9	5.1	8.5	4.0
Total	8.6	8.9	16.7	22.5	35.7	6.4	10.4	6.1	11.3	16.1	8.6	16.0	22.6	...
AFRICA														
Morocco ²	2.2	3.4	5.1	4.1	3.4	2.1	3.3	1.0	1.9	2.7	0.9	1.6	2.5	0.8
South Africa	6.6	4.2	3.6	5.7	6.8	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.8	3.6	0.4
Total	8.8	7.6	8.7	9.8	10.2	2.4	5.0	1.1	2.4	5.5	1.3	2.4	6.1	1.2
OCEANIA														
Australia	7.1	8.3	3.8	2.1	4.2	1.1	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.2	3.0	0.3
WORLD TOTAL	434	453	495	521	520	215	325	125	250	370	140	265	300	140
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	2.0	3.3	5.0	7.8	10.5	2.3	3.6	1.6	4.7	5.3	4.4	7.4	8.6	4.8
Czechoslovakia	3.5	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.9	2.1	3.2	0.4	2.1	2.3	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.8
France	26.6	14.7	16.1	16.5	15.0	4.6	6.4	3.2	3.9	7.0	4.8	5.2	7.5	2.2
Germany, Western	201.9	240.4	249.5	288.4	279.7	116.9	173.8	76.1	144.0	210.0	78.2	146.6	205.6	72.2
Italy	37.8	41.4	54.9	58.0	72.3	28.4	39.4	12.5	32.3	40.7	21.0	43.6	54.6	20.8
Spain	4.7	10.2	4.5	7.2	1.7	2.6	3.2	6.6	6.7	7.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	...
Switzerland	16.0	17.1	17.9	19.6	20.7	10.0	13.1	5.6	10.7	14.4	5.8	11.0	15.5	6.4
United Kingdom	26.8	8.2	10.1	8.3	24.0	2.3	4.8	1.6	4.8	6.2	2.8	7.5	12.8	7.3
Total	319.3	337.3	361.2	408.8	427.8	169.2	247.5	107.6	209.2	293.0	118.5	224.0	308.4	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Mexico ³	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	...	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	—	—	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Venezuela	17.3	24.2	27.3	28.2	...	13.2	20.2	6.0	13.7	20.8	6.2	13.8	18.8	...
ASIA														
Fed. of Malaya and Singapore	11.0	11.8	11.7	9.7	9.1	6.6	9.3	2.4	5.1	7.2	2.5	4.9	6.8	...
Hong Kong	20.0	23.5	24.6	20.0	25.0	13.3	20.1	4.3	9.8	15.0	4.3	11.8	18.6	4.5
India	6.7	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.5
Total	37.7	40.5	36.3	29.8	34.6	20.0	29.5	6.7	14.9	22.3	6.8	16.7	25.6	...
WORLD TOTAL	424	460	469	499	520	225	330	130	255	360	140	270	380	135

NOTE: Continental totals refer to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in eggs in the shell. The countries listed accounted for about 86% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1959.

¹ Bangkok only, excluding the following quantities exported from other ports (thousand metric tons): 1956, 1.7; 1957, 3.2; 1958, 4.1; 1959, 4.2. —
² Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco. —
³ Excluding imports through free zones (perímetros libres).

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1959 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 86% des exportations mondiales et 94% des importations mondiales.

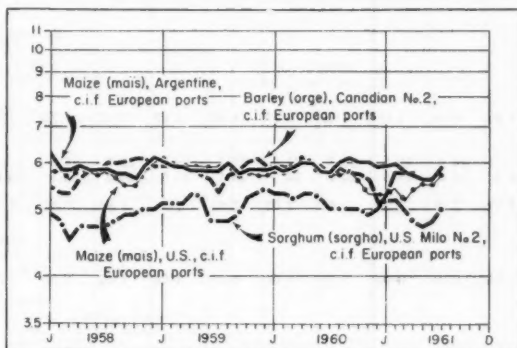
¹ Bangkok seulement, à l'exclusion des quantités suivantes exportées par d'autres ports (en milliers de tonnes métriques): 1956, 1.7; 1957, 3.2; 1958, 4.1; 1959, 4.2. —
² Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. À partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc. —
³ Non compris les importations par zones franches (perímetros libres).

Price series of international significance
(in U.S. cents per kilogram)

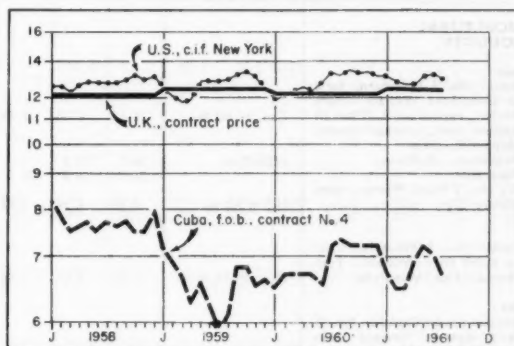
Séries de prix d'intérêt international
(en cents U.S. le kilogramme)

1958-61

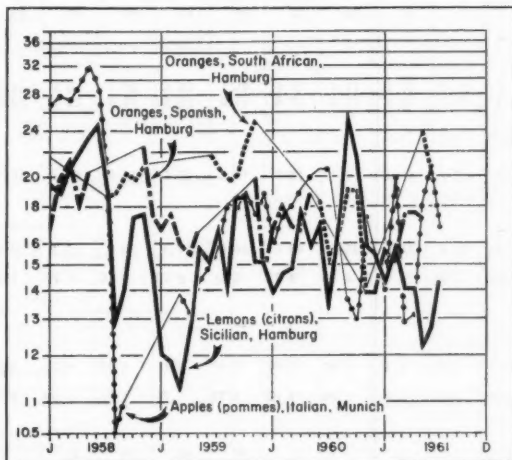
FEED GRAINS - CÉRÉALES FOURRAGÈRES



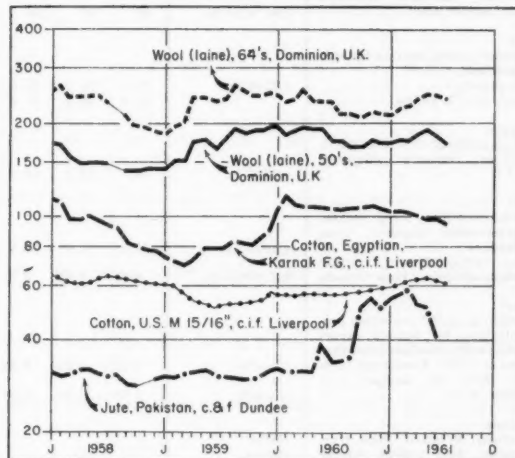
SUGAR - SUCRE



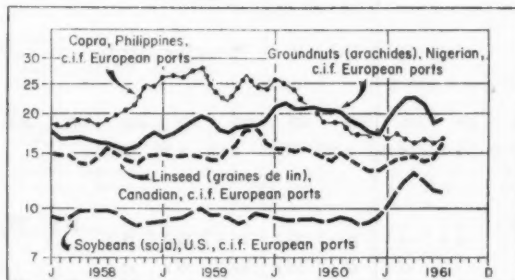
FRUIT - FRUITS



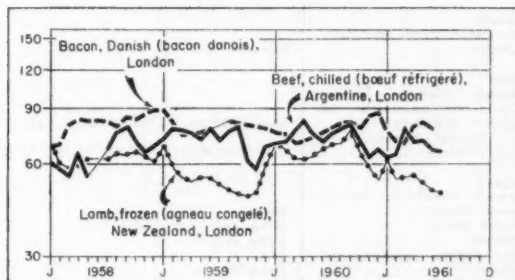
TEXTILE FIBERS - FIBRES TEXTILES



OILSEEDS - OLÉAGINEUX



MEAT - VIANDE



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 17 for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au tableau 17 pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960						1961						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, export price, (Class II) European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:	Can. \$/ 60 lb.	1.67	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.70	1.79
Argentina, Up-River.....	£/2240 lb.	24.9	25.3	—	—	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.3	—
Australian	£/2240 lb.	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.6	24.5	24.6
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, spot, Kansas City	U.S.\$/ 60 lb.	1.89	1.94	1.98	1.99	2.01	2.02	2.04	2.05	2.02	2.00	1.96	1.92	1.98
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, spot, Winnipeg	Can. \$/ 56 lb.	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.05	0.96	0.94	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.04	1.02	1.08	1.25
Barley														
European ports: Canadian No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	20.7	21.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	18.6	18.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	—	—	—
Oats														
Canada: No. 2, Western, basis in store Fort William - Port Arthur, domestic wholesale and export price.....	Can. c/34 lb.	85	88	86	85	77	76	76	77	78	78	79	82	93
Maize														
European ports, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.:	£/2240 lb.	21.4	21.7	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.1	20.6	20.3	20.5	21.5
Argentina	£/2240 lb.	20.9	20.8	21.0	20.3	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.0	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.8
U.S. No. 2, yellow	£/2240 lb.	18.1	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.4	16.9	17.3	18.1
Sorghum														
European ports: U.S. Milo No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	18.1	18.0	18.3	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.0	17.4	16.9	17.3	18.1
Rice¹														
Thailand: White, 5-7% broken, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	£/1000 kg.	44.2	51.0	48.5	46.0	44.5	44.5	45.5	48.0	48.0	49.0	50.5	50.2	51.0
U.S.: Nato, ² No. 2, milled, wholesale price, New Orleans	U.S.\$/100 lb.	8.15	7.95	7.72	7.80	7.94	8.15	8.25	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.70	8.65
Sugar²														
Caribbean ports ⁴ (including Brazil): Raw, 96%, bagged, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 8 contracts), f.o.b. U.S.: Raw, 96%, bagged, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c/lb.	3.26	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.03	2.97	2.97	3.14	3.35	3.20	3.05
	U.S.c/lb.	5.98	5.96	6.09	6.01	6.03	5.96	5.89	5.82	5.75	5.75	5.96	5.98	5.89
Potatoes														
Germany, Western: New crop, Italian, best quality, Munich	Marks/ 100 kg.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	60	66	46	—
Onions														
U.K.: London, first quality From Netherlands.....	Sh./56-lb. sack	—	11.6	10.2	9.7	12.0	11.1	15.6	14.3	16.8	—	—	—	—
From Egypt	Sh./56-lb. sack	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.4	22.0	19.5	16.2	22.3
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, first quality London	Pence/lb.	—	—	—	—	7.8	13.3	11.2	11.3	18.3	11.3	13.1	—	—
Bananas														
Germany, Western: Ecuador, f.o.r., wholesalers to importers, Hamburg.....	Marks/1000 kg.	553	425	453	481	455	581	469	628	670	562	688	569	562
U.S.: Central America, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S. \$/100 lb.	6.75	5.75	6.25	7.00	5.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.50	5.87	—	—
Oranges														
Germany, Western: Auction price, Hamburg:	Marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South African	34-kg. case	21.6	23.1	27.2	27.0	20.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1	28.8
Spanish	35-kg. case	—	—	—	—	20.8	20.3	23.2	22.2	25.8	25.8	25.3	—	—
U.K.: Auction price, London:	Sh./	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israeli	39-kg. case	—	—	—	—	—	42.9	46.4	50.8	57.4	59.4	63.5	—	—
South African	30-kg. case	33.0	40.5	39.2	42.3	31.1	30.5	—	—	—	—	50.1	52.1	50.6
Lemons														
Germany, Western: Sicilian, first class, auction price, Hamburg	Marks/ 39.5-kg. case	22.4	27.1	43.4	34.2	26.3	25.7	23.7	26.2	23.2	23.2	20.1	21.1	23.6

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance
(continued)

Tableau 17. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1960						1961						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Grapefruit U.K.: Auction price, London: Israeli	Sh./40-kg. case	—	—	—	—	54.4	63.4	48.8	49.9	57.8	55.3	—	—	—
South African	Sh./31-kg. case	—	39.0	—	32.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.3	51.2	39.8
Apples Germany, Western: Italian des- sert, best quality, Munich...	Marks/ 100 kg.	86	—	57	54	70	—	59	83	54	55	76	87	70
Raisins U.K.: Sultanas London: Australian, 5-Crown, ex wharf	Sh./112 lb.	124	132	136	141	143	144	144	146	146	132	134	136	136
Turkish, No. 9, spot		109	112	—	126	128	128	130	133	131	129	127	128	128
Dates U.S.: Iraqi Hallowi, selected, 60's, New York	U.S.¢/lb.	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.4	15.5	15.5
Soybeans European ports?: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward ship- ment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	33.3	33.7	33.4	32.3	32.8	33.7	37.2	41.4	43.9	46.9	44.4	41.2	40.5
Groundnuts European ports?: Nigerian, shell- ed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	74.1	72.8	68.2	66.1	63.1	62.0	69.5	75.0	80.2	81.0	76.5	67.5	69.4
Linseed U.K.: Canadian No. 1, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., London	£/2240 lb.	51.4	53.9	51.2	49.7	48.0	47.8	49.4	51.6	52.2	52.6	50.8	51.9	58.8
Copra European ports?: Philippine, bulk, nearest forward ship- ment, c.i.f.	U.S.\$/2240 lb.	192	191	176	176	182	171	172	177	168	166	170	165	170
Olive oil European ports: Spanish, edible, 1%, f.o.b.	£/1000 kg.	217.5	210.0	207.5	201.9	193.0	198.1	202.5	200.0	205.0	206.2	210.0	202.5	196.2
Soybean oil European ports: U.S. crude, bulk, nearest forward ship- ment, c.i.f.	U.S.\$/2240 lb.	—	241	235	242	262	263	285	308	316	327	319	299	287
Groundnut oil European ports: British West African, 3-5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	121.8	121.8	117.1	112.3	110.0	109.3	120.0	126.8	135.2	133.9	127.7	119.8	118.9
Linseed oil U.K.: Argentine, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	94.6	95.8	95.7	94.6	89.2	87.1	90.6	98.2	100.4	100.6	97.1	95.8	110.1
Coconut oil European ports: Straits, 3½%, bulk, nearest forward ship- ment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	101.1	99.6	94.2	92.6	94.1	90.4	92.2	94.3	92.5	89.6	88.2	84.9	85.9
Palm oil European ports: Nigerian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward ship- ment, c.i.f.	£/2240 lb.	80.3	81.8	81.2	80.5	80.4	81.0	80.8	82.9	84.0	84.5	85.0	84.5	83.0
Groundnut cake U.K.: Nigerian, 56% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f., at ports	£/2240 lb.	37.2	37.8	37.0	35.8	34.5	33.5	33.7	33.1	33.0	32.6	32.4	31.9	33.6
Coffee France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg.	3.41	3.45	3.47	3.49	3.50	3.44	3.34	3.34	3.30	3.28	3.27	3.29	3.30
U.S.: Spot, New York: Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S. ¢/lb.	36.5	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.4	36.2	36.5	37.2	37.4	37.0	37.2	37.4	36.8
Colombian Manizales	U.S. ¢/lb.	44.6	45.2	44.8	44.9	44.4	43.8	44.5	44.6	44.3	43.9	43.5	43.3	43.5
Cocoa beans European ports: Good ferment- ed Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	Sh./50 kg.	223	219	213	215	206	186	175	164	152	172	172	165	169
U.S.: Spot, New York: Ghana	U.S. ¢/lb.	28.9	28.0	29.0	29.6	28.1	25.6	23.3	21.8	20.6	22.9	23.0	21.9	22.0
Bahia	U.S. ¢/lb.	26.9	27.5	26.1	26.6	26.3	25.5	23.6	22.2	20.7	22.9	23.0	21.9	22.0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance
(continued)

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1960						1961						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Tea														
Ceylon: For export, high grown, auction price, ¹⁰ Colombo	Rupees/lb.	1.90	2.23	2.30	2.17	2.29	2.03	2.01	2.06	2.15	2.06	1.97	1.89	1.92
India: For export, auction price ¹⁰ Calcutta	Rupees/lb.	2.84	2.71	2.62	15.46	5.25	5.05	5.00	4.89	4.76	—	5.98	5.27	6.14
Pepper														
U.S.: Black, Malabar, spot New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	62.8	57.5	54.2	50.0	53.5	44.4	47.8	46.6	48.9	47.4	46.6	47.8	46.5
Tobacco														
S. and N. W. Rhodesia: Flue-cured, auction price	Pence/lb.	39.4	38.0	27.8	16.0	—	—	—	—	34.6	33.7	—	40.4	38.6
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price, Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S. ¢/lb.	55.1	57.9	61.3	60.9	57.0	58.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	60.2
U.S.: ¢/lb.	U.S. ¢/lb.	67.1	69.4	66.9	59.0	66.1	69.0	66.5	65.8	63.5	63.4	63.6	62.6	—
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Texas Middling 15/16"	Pence/lb.	21.9	21.8	22.1	22.2	22.6	22.9	23.0	23.4	24.3	24.8	25.0	24.7	24.0
Egyptian, Karnak, fully good	Pence/lb.	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.7	42.1	41.4	40.7	40.8	40.0	39.0	38.3	38.3	36.7
Flax														
U.K.: Belgian, medium, water-retted, c.i.f., at ports	£/2240 lb.	240	244	246	249	252	251	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee	£/2240 lb.	121.6	123.3	131.1	184.6	198.1	185.5	199.7	206.6	212.1	189.9	186.4	150.0	—
Sisal														
U.K.: British East African No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/2240 lb.	99.4	102.6	103.0	103.0	102.2	99.0	99.0	97.5	94.1	89.9	90.7	90.1	189.5
Silk														
U.S.: Japanese, raw, 20/22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S. \$/lb.	4.59	4.80	4.96	4.74	4.69	4.87	5.15	5.04	5.12	5.02	5.13	5.18	5.23
Rayon ¹²														
Italy: Viscose filament, 120/28 denier, Milan	1000 lire/100 kg.	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	189.4
Japan: Viscose filament, for export, ex mill	Yen/lb.	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	—	—	—	—
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean: 64's	Pence/lb.	88	82	82	81	84	83	82	86	87	93	96	95	93
50's	Pence/lb.	68	68	65	65	68	67	67	69	69	71	74	71	66
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S. ¢/lb.	82.0	82.0	80.6	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Rubber														
Singapore: f.o.b., in bales: No. 1 R.S.S.	Straits ¢/lb.	109.4	100.1	100.9	95.1	87.2	86.1	83.2	79.9	85.4	88.9	89.3	84.2	—
No. 2 R.S.S.	—	107.8	99.0	97.9	92.9	85.5	83.6	81.5	78.6	83.6	87.2	88.4	83.2	—
No. 3 blanket crepe	—	102.5	90.8	84.7	79.5	74.2	72.0	67.3	63.0	66.1	70.0	73.3	70.7	—
Beef														
U.K.: Smithfield Market, London: Argentine, hindquarters chilled	Pence/lb.	29.1	30.4	31.5	27.6	24.7	25.9	24.8	24.9	30.4	27.6	24.8	26.3	26.0
Australian, hindquarters frozen	Pence/lb.	—	24.2	25.0	25.1	23.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	Pence/lb.	26.8	27.2	26.3	25.4	22.6	20.8	23.9	20.8	21.0	21.1	20.2	19.2	18.8
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, Selection A, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh./112 lb.	286	298	298	290	312	320	278	261	254	289	300	290	265
Tallow														
U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	6.50	6.41	6.25	6.12	6.45	6.53	6.90	7.22	7.84	—	8.46	7.22	6.62
Lard														
U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s., New York	U.S. ¢/lb.	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.5	13.3	12.7	12.8	15.0	15.0	14.2	12.7	11.4	11.4
Hides														
U.K.: Argentine, frigorifico, ox, c. and f., at ports	Pence/lb.	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.2	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.9	16.8	16.2	15.4	14.9	14.4
U.S.: Native steers, heavy, 58 lb. and upward, Chicago	U.S. ¢/lb.	14.0	14.4	13.9	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.2	13.1	14.4	14.8	14.6	15.7

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance
(continued)

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960						1961						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision														
Exchange:														
Danish	Sh./112 lb.	323	318	298	329	336	336	336	336	321	306	306	306	281
New Zealand, finest		310	302	282	290	286	280	269	258	250	250	250	250	250
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, waxed, finest, white, London Provision	Sh./112 lb.	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
Exchange														
Eggs														
Denmark: Price paid producers by the Danish Egg Export Co-operative	Kr./kg.	3.46	3.94	3.91	3.85	4.16	3.49	3.35	3.03	2.80	3.01	3.46	3.32	13.65
Netherlands: Producer price, Roermond auctions	Guilders/ 100 kg.	218	214	221	227	244	214	204	186	177	194	206	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:	Sh./112 lb.	58.4	70.5	70.7	76.8	77.9	67.4	69.7	75.6	77.1	78.7	...	...	...
Cod		75.4	74.9	77.5	82.9	67.3	63.8	67.5	76.0	84.9	80.6	...	...	...
Haddock		150.3	141.3	150.8	163.3	151.1	147.0	131.8	116.3	116.2	133.1	...	...	...
Plaice		30.6	26.7	28.0	48.9	42.7	32.2	43.0	19.7	39.7	43.8	...	...	...
Herrings														
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, fro- zen, 5-lb. cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S. \$/lb.	25.0	24.5	24.5	26.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	28.5	28.2	26.6	26.5	26.0	26.5
Shrimp 14 frozen, headless 5-lb. carton, average price, Chicago	U.S. \$/lb.	77.8	65.7	69.5	74.1	72.8	70.6	69.6	70.0	69.7	69.5	68.3	69.5	71.8
Salted fish	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	22.2	22.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	22.8	122.8
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa														
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S. \$/case 24	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.69	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.82	9.03
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, brokers to dealers Los Angeles	U.S. \$/case 14	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	...	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100-lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S. \$/2000 lb.	92	91	92	93	91	90	90	93	100	105	116	117	118
Fish oil														
U.S.: Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S. \$/lb.	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.33	6.50	6.50	6.60	6.69	6.50
Whale oil														
European ports: Crude, bulk, ex tank, Rotterdam	£/1000 kg.	72.5	72.6	73.2	72.1	75.7	76.5	75.8	76.0	75.4	75.2	75.0	72.6	69.2
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Fir, finish B and better, 4" x 6"	Can. \$/1000 board feet	147.4	144.0	152.8	152.8	142.1	142.1	145.7	143.9	143.9	145.7	147.4	145.7	144.8
Germany, Western: Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-18 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, saw- mill price, unloaded, Bavaria.	DM/cubic meter	152.8	152.8	152.8	153.8	154.0	155.4	157.2	157.5	160.0	160.4	161.5	162.0	163.4
Sweden: 2 1/2" x 7" u/s red wood battens, f.o.b., export price, Hålsjö district	1000 Kronor/ standard	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.27	1.27	...
U.K.: Average import value, c.i.f., sawn softwood	£/standard	75.5	74.2	76.5	76.5	77.6	78.7	78.9	77.2	77.4	78.7	80.8	79.9	80.5
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried 2" x 4" x 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S. \$/1000 board feet	80.8	80.2	80.1	79.0	78.4	78.7	77.7	77.0	78.2	81.4	80.0	79.4	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 17. - Price series of international significance
(concluded)

Tableau 17. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1960						1961						
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Wood pulp														
Canada: Dry, unbleached strong sulphite, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill.....	Can.\$/2000 lb.	131.6	129.8	130.2	131.5	131.4	128.2	126.9	126.5	119.6	119.7	119.6	120.4	125.1
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value.....	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	30.7	30.5	32.6	31.8	32.2	32.0	32.0	33.3	34.1	32.7	33.3	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sul- phite, average export value..	Kronor/ 1000 kg.	844	846	865	861	852	864	875	882	866	878	866	874	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec.....	Can.\$/2000 lb.	115.1	113.5	113.8	114.9	114.7	114.7	116.5	115.7	115.4	115.5	115.4	116.3	120.7
Finland: Average export value..	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.4	39.9	40.3	40.2	40.2	...	...
U.K.: Average import value....	£/112 lb.	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.79	2.78	2.74	2.75	2.68	2.78	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.79
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value.....	1000 markkaa/ 1000 kg.	47.2	46.0	46.6	45.8	45.5	45.4	46.2	45.1	45.8	46.3	45.9	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations price index of primary commodities in in- ternational trade (1953 = 100)														
All agricultural commodities:			91			90			89			89		...
Food			89			88			86			85		...
Non food			94			92			93			95		...
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf.....	Sh./2240 lb.	47.0	51.8	52.2	53.4	56.8	55.2	54.2	58.1	56.6	57.2	60.0	59.2	54.0
From St. Lawrence.....		37.0	39.0	40.6	43.6	46.6	—	45.0	47.1	47.9	48.5	47.7	45.0	44.4
From Northern Range.....		38.8	42.5	42.1	45.6	47.8	45.9	45.4	49.4	47.5	47.9	50.8	52.0	46.9
U.K. - General trip charter: Index numbers (1960 = 100).		91	93	96	95	100	105	104	106	103	107	111	...	...
Fertilizers ¹⁷														
Ammonium sulphate: Germany, Western: 21%, bulk, whole- sale price, delivered.....	DM/100 kg. nitrogen	89.1	91.1	91.7	92.5	95.7	96.7	98.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7	92.0
Superphosphate: U.K.: 18%, 6-ton lots, wholesale price, London	£/2240 lb.	14.4	14.1	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.6
Muriate of potash: Germany, Western: 40%, bulk, wholesale price, delivered	DM/100 kg. K ₂ O	24.8	25.4	25.9	26.5	27.1	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	24.5	25.3	25.3

¹ The contract price of rice shipped from Burma to Ceylon under bilateral trade agreements was £32.12.0 per 2,240 lb., f.o.b. Burma ports through 1960 and £33.12.0 from January 1961. The basic quality is Ngasein full-boiled small mills specials. — ² Through December 1960, Zenith. — ³ The contract price for 96° raw sugar paid by the U.K. Government to Commonwealth producers was £44.8.10 in 1960 and £45.2.0 in 1961. — ⁴ Through 1960, Cuba (No. 4 contract). — ⁵ From this month forward, bulk. — ⁶ July, 60's; August through December, 66's; from January 1961, GAQ 70's. — ⁷ Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam - Hamburg/Bremen/Marseille. — ⁸ From January 1961, Nigerian. — ⁹ Through October 1960, Marseille. — ¹⁰ Exclusive of export duty and excise. — ¹¹ From this month forward, rupees per kg. — ¹² Provisional. — ¹³ The price of German viscose staple, bright, ex mill, North Rhine-Westphalia was 2.55 DM per kg. throughout this period; the price of British standard viscose staple, 1½ denier, 17½ inch staple, was 22.75 pence throughout this period. — ¹⁴ From January, brown shrimp only. — ¹⁵ 100 3½ oz. cans per case. — ¹⁶ 48 6½ oz. cans per case. — ¹⁷ Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

¹⁸ Le prix contractuel du riz expédié de Birmanie à Ceylan en vertu d'accords commerciaux bilatéraux était de £32/12/0 les 2 240 lb., f.o.b. ports birmanais jusqu'à fin 1960 et de £33/12/0 à partir de janvier 1961. Il s'agit surtout de la qualité Ngasein «full-boiled small mills specials». — ¹⁹ Jusqu'à fin décembre 1960, Zenith. — ²⁰ Le prix contractuel payé par le gouvernement britannique aux producteurs du Commonwealth pour le sucre brut de 96° était de £44/8/10 en 1960 et de £45/2/0 en 1961. — ²¹ Jusqu'à fin 1960, Cuba (contrat N° 4). — ²² A partir de ce mois, en vrac. — ²³ Juillet, de 60's; d'août à décembre, de 66's; depuis janvier 1961, GAQ 70's. — ²⁴ Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. — ²⁵ A partir de janvier 1961, du Nigeria. — ²⁶ Jusqu'à fin octobre 1960, Marseille. — ²⁷ Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. — ²⁸ A partir de ce mois, roupies le kg. — ²⁹ Chiffre provisoire. — ³⁰ Le prix de la fibrane viscose allemande, brillante, à l'usine Nord-Rhin-Westphalie, était de D.M. 2,55 le kg pendant toute la période; le prix de la fibrane «standard» britannique, 1½ denier, fibre de 17½ d'inch était de 22,75 pence pendant toute la période. — ³¹ A partir de janvier, crevettes «brown» seulement. — ³² Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3 oz. — ³³ Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. — ³⁴ Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 18. - Wheat: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 18. - Froment: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Algeria	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Canada		Chile	European ports		France	Germany, Western	India	Ireland	Italy
					I	II		I	II					
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	1000 francs/100 kg.	Pesos/100 kg.	Sh/60 lb.	Francs/100 kg.	Dollars/60 lb.		1000 Pesos/100 kg.	£/2040 lb.		1000 francs/100 kg.	Marks/100 kg.	Rupees/82.28 lb.	Sh/112 lb.	1000 lire/100 kg.
1950	12 56	130 5	119 0	1435	1 85	12 13	0 42	...	...	12 60	133 0	113 0	125 0	16 57
1951	3 54	34 0	21 4	469	1 84	2 33	0 51	...	...	3 60	44 2	12 8	27 2	6 63
1952	3 57	50 0	19 9	475	1 82	2 16	0 71	...	...	3 60	42 0	12 8	30 2	7 47
1953	3 57	50 0	15 5	475	1 56	1 86	0 86	...	...	126 8	3 60	41 8	14 7	7 06
1954	3 34	50 0	14 3	465	1 65	1 73	1 25	26 5	27 0	3 40	40 7	12 4	31 6	7 33
1955	3 37	70 0	13 2	446	1 61	1 70	1 98	26 9	27 9	3 40	41 4	13 7	27 1	6 80
1956	3 37	75 0	13 8	469	1 59	1 68	2 84	28 6	27 2	3 76	40 3	16 5	28 2	6 85
1957	3 45	100	14 5	471	1 62	1 62	4 51	26 6	25 3	3 35	42 0	15 1	29 3	6 95
1958	3 62	200	13 5	466	1 60	1 66	6 05	24 8	24 0	3 60	42 1	18 1	28 3	6 25
1959	3 76	300	13 4	469	1 40	1 66	7 06	24 3	24 3	3 80	42 6	16 0	29 4	6 48
1960	...	370	...	466	1 40	1 68	7 70	24 7	...	40	43 8	15 4	...	6 81
1960 I	37 7	300	13 2	472	1 40	1 66	7 35	24 7	24 5	38	44 3	17 5	31 2	6 69
II	37 7	300	13 3	475	1 40	1 66	7 49	24 5	24 3	38	44 8	16 6	31 2	6 78
III	37 7	300	13 3	480	1 40	1 65	7 49	24 4	24 2	38	45 3	15 5	31 2	6 78
IV	37 7	300	13 3	483	1 40	1 66	7 49	24 5	24 2	38	45 8	15 2	31 2	6 84
V	37 7	300	13 3	486	1 40	1 68	7 49	24 4	24 3	38	46 3	14 8	31 2	6 88
VI	37 7	300	13 4	490	1 40	1 68	7 64	24 4	24 3	38	46 3	14 5	31 2	6 66
VII	37 7	300	13 5	...	1 40	1 67	7 79	24 9	24 2	38	41 8	15 2	31 2	6 68
VIII	37 7	300	13 5	446	1 40	1 65	7 94	25 3	24 2	40	41 8	15 1	27 4	6 69
IX	40 0	300	13 4	442	1 40	1 65	7 94	...	24 2	40	42 2	15 0	27 4	6 68
X	40 0	300	13 4	450	1 40	1 65	7 94	...	24 2	40	42 2	15 6	27 4	6 72
XI	40 0	300	13 4	457	1 40	1 64	7 94	24 9	24 4	40	43 1	16 1	27 4	6 91
XII	40 0	370	13 4	462	1 40	1 66	7 94	25 1	24 5	40	43 6	15 4	28 4	6 92
1961 I	...	370	13 5	469	1 40	1 68	...	25 3	24 8	40	44 0	16 5	29 4	7 02
II	...	370	13 5	474	1 40	1 67	...	25 4	24 9	40	44 5	15 8	29 4	7 12
III	...	370	13 6	478	1 40	1 67	...	25 4	24 9	40	44 9	15 2	29 4	7 02
IV	...	370	13 6	479	1 40	1 67	...	25 4	24 9	40	45 4	15 2	29 4	6 88
V	...	370	13 6	475	1 40	1 67	...	25 3	24 6	40	45 8	16 6	29 4	6 67
VI	...	370	13 6	478	1 40	1 70	...	25 3	24 5	40	46 3	16 0	...	6 45
VII	...	370	13 8	486	1 40	1 79	...	...	24 6	40	...	16 4	...	6 32
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1950	17 3	...	17 8	18 7	16 3	17 4	9 7	...	...	17 4	17 9	17 3	16 9	10 5
1951	10 1	...	8 8	9 4	6 7	8 5	...	...	...	10 3	10 5	7 2	7 5	10 6
1952	10 2	...	8 2	9 5	6 8	8 2	...	...	...	10 3	10 0	7 2	8 3	12 0
1953	10 2	...	6 4	9 5	5 9	7 0	...	...	...	17 4	10 3	10 0	8 3	11 3
1954	9 5	...	5 9	9 3	6 2	6 5	11 4	7 3	7 4	9 7	9 7	7 0	8 7	11 7
1955	9 6	...	5 4	8 9	6 0	6 3	7 2	7 4	7 7	9 7	9 9	7 7	7 5	10 9
1956	9 6	...	5 7	9 4	6 1	6 4	6 2	7 9	7 5	10 7	9 6	9 3	7 8	11 0
1957	8 5	...	6 0	9 4	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 3	7 0	8 0	10 0	8 5	8 1	11 1
1958	8 0	...	5 6	9 3	6 1	6 3	7 6	6 8	6 6	7 8	10 0	10 2	7 8	10 0
1959	7 6	13 6	15 5	9 4	15 4	6 4	7 3	6 7	6 7	7 7	10 1	9 0	8 1	10 4
1960	...	4 5	...	19 3	15 4	16 2	7 3	6 8	...	8 1	10 6	8 6	...	10 9
1960 I	7 6	3 6	5 5	9 4	5 4	6 4	7 0	6 8	6 8	7 7	10 5	9 8	8 6	10 7
II	7 6	3 6	5 5	9 5	5 4	6 4	7 1	6 7	6 7	7 7	10 7	9 4	8 6	10 8
III	7 6	3 6	5 5	9 6	5 4	6 3	7 1	6 7	6 7	7 7	10 8	8 7	8 6	10 8
IV	7 6	3 6	5 5	9 7	5 4	6 3	7 1	6 8	6 7	7 7	10 9	8 6	8 6	10 9
V	7 6	3 6	5 5	9 7	5 4	6 2	7 1	6 7	6 7	7 7	11 0	8 3	8 6	10 7
VI	7 6	3 6	5 5	9 8	5 4	6 3	7 3	6 7	6 7	7 7	11 0	8 2	8 6	10 7
VII	7 6	3 6	5 6	...	5 4	6 3	7 4	6 9	6 7	7 7	10 0	8 6	8 6	10 7
VIII	7 6	3 6	5 6	8 9	5 4	6 2	7 5	7 0	6 7	8 1	10 0	8 5	7 6	10 7
IX	8 1	3 6	5 5	8 8	5 4	6 2	7 5	...	6 7	8 1	10 0	8 4	7 6	10 7
X	8 1	3 6	5 5	9 0	5 4	6 2	7 5	...	6 7	8 1	10 2	8 8	7 6	10 8
XI	8 1	3 6	5 5	9 1	5 4	6 2	7 5	6 9	6 7	8 1	10 3	9 1	7 6	11 1
XII	8 1	4 5	5 5	9 2	5 4	6 1	7 5	6 9	6 8	8 1	10 4	8 6	7 8	11 1
1961 I	...	4 5	5 5	9 4	5 4	6 2	...	7 0	6 8	8 1	10 5	9 3	8 1	11 2
II	...	4 5	5 6	9 5	5 4	6 2	...	7 0	6 9	8 1	10 6	8 9	8 1	11 4
III	...	4 5	5 6	9 6	5 4	6 2	...	7 0	6 9	8 1	11 1	8 6	8 1	11 2
IV	...	4 5	5 6	9 6	5 4	6 2	...	7 0	6 9	8 1	11 4	8 6	8 1	11 0
V	...	4 5	5 6	9 5	5 4	6 2	...	6 9	6 8	8 1	11 4	9 3	8 1	10 7
VI	...	4 5	5 6	9 6	5 4	6 1	...	7 0	6 8	8 1	11 6	9 0	...	10 3
VII	...	4 5	5 7	9 7	5 4	6 4	...	...	6 8	8 1	...	9 2	...	10 1

¹Crop year from this year forward: Algeria, June-May; Argentina, Australia, and European ports II, December-November; Belgium, Canada, France and Ireland, August-July; Germany and Italy, July-June; India, May-April. — ²From August 1959 price relates to initial payment only. — ³Provisional. — ⁴From January 1960, new francs (1 new franc = 100 old francs).

Algeria: Soft, government fixed producer price, including premiums and taxes. — Argentina: No. 2 semi-hard, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, government fixed producer price. — Australia: 1950 - July 1953, price of wheat outside of IWA quota; from August 1953, Wheat Board selling price for bulk wheat, f.o.b. — Belgium: Average producer price, excluding taxes and premiums, leading markets. — Canada: No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur: I - Producer price for sales to the Canadian Wheat Board; II - Export price (Class II); exports outside IWA quota. — Chile: White, from central region, bulk, wholesale price, f.o.r. Santiago. — European Ports: I - Plate, up-river, c.i.f. — II - Australian, c.i.f. — France: Domestic, fair average quality, official basic price to producers, including statistical taxes and bonuses where applicable. — Germany, Western: Standard producer price. — India: 1950-April 1953, procurement price, Punjab; from May 1953, wholesale price, Moga, Punjab. — Ireland: Government fixed producer price for deliveries to grower's nearest shipping point, or to purchaser's premises. — Italy: Soft, producer price, Padua.

¹A partir de cette année, campagne agricole: Algérie, juin-mai; Argentine, Australie et ports européens II, décembre-novembre; Belgique, Canada, France et Irlande, août-juillet; Allemagne et Italie, juillet-juin; Inde, mai-avril. — ²Depuis août 1959 le prix se rapporte au versement initial seulement. — ³Chiffre provisoire. — ⁴A partir de janvier 1960, nouveaux francs (1 NF = 100 anciens francs).

Algérie: Blé tendre, prix officiel à la production, primes et taxes comprises. — Argentine: Blé N° 2 demi-dur, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires, prix officiel à la production. — Australie: 1950-juillet 1953, prix pour quantités non comprises dans l'AIB; à partir d'août 1953, prix de vente du «Wheat Board» pour blé en vrac, f.o.b. — Belgique: Prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulés du pays, taxes et primes non comprises. — Canada: N° 1, du Nord, en entrepôt, Fort William-Port Arthur: I - Prix à la production pour ventes à la Commission canadienne du blé; II - Prix à l'exportation (catégorie II); exportations en sus des continents fixés par l'AIB. — Chili: Blé blanc de la région centrale, en vrac, prix de gros, franco rail, Santiago. — Ports européens: I - Blé «La Plata up-river», c.i.f. — II - Blé australien, c.a.f. — France: Tendre, loyal et marchand, récolte métropolitaine, prix de base officiel à la production, taxe statistique comprise et primes s'il y a lieu. — Allemagne occidentale: Prix standard à la production. — Inde: 1950-avril 1953, prix d'achat du gouvernement, Pendjab; à partir de mai 1953, prix de gros, Moga (Pendjab). — Irlande: Prix du blé livré au centre d'expédition le plus proche de l'exploitation ou de l'entrepôt de l'acheteur. — Italie: Blé tendre, prix à la production, Padoue.

Table 18. - Wheat : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 18. - Froment : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month Année et mois	Japan	Mexico	Nether-lands	Pakistan	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	U.A.R.: Egyptian Region	United Kingdom	United States	
											I	II
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	1000 Yen/ 100 kg.	Pesos/ 1000 kg.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Sh/ 200 lb.	Pesetas/ 100 kg.	Kronor/ 100 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	Piastres/ 150 kg.	Sh/ 112 lb.	Dollars/ 60 lb.	
1950	12.78	686	122.8	8.1	147.0	327	131.3	...	1320	127.8	12.00	12.28
1951	3.04	885	23.8	8.5	50.4	420	42.5	...	320	28.4	2.11	2.43
1952	3.33	866	25.6	14.0	54.1	388	54.8	133.1	320	29.3	2.09	2.32
1953	3.42	819	25.6	13.8	55.0	388	49.0	33.2	455	31.3	2.04	2.27
1954	3.56	927	25.6	10.6	54.1	395	43.9	35.0	454	31.7	2.12	2.37
1955	3.55	1 110	25.2	9.6	53.2	404	41.4	35.6	400	30.2	1.98	2.18
1956	3.51	1 101	26.3	13.1	53.8	422	42.6	36.9	400	30.2	1.97	2.21
1957	3.66	1 117	27.7	13.9	53.8	465	39.5	44.8	400	28.3	1.93	2.15
1958	3.66	1 269	28.9	12.9	53.9	506	40.0	46.7	400	27.9	1.75	1.94
1959	3.66	1 167	30.4	12.8	54.8	510	43.1	55.2	400	27.1	1.75	2.00
1960	3.76	1 216	31.1	16.2	54.7	514	...	58.9	400	...	1.75	1.99
1960 I	3.66	1 225	31.3	12.5	54.8	518	43.0	53.0	400	21.8	1.78	2.07
II	3.66	1 168	31.6	...	54.8	520	43.4	53.5	400	22.2	1.80	2.10
III	3.66	1 092	32.0	...	54.8	522	43.8	54.5	400	21.5	1.82	2.12
IV	3.66	1 209	32.4	16.8	54.8	524	44.0	...	400	22.2	1.82	2.10
V	3.66	1 242	32.4	15.1	54.8	524	44.0	51.0	400	23.0	1.82	2.01
VI	3.66	1 195	...	15.4	54.8	506	44.0	60.2	400	23.5	1.72	1.95
VII	3.76	1 258	...	16.9	54.8	506	44.0	58.3	400	23.5	1.67	1.89
VIII	3.76	1 282	29.6	17.0	54.8	506	44.0	57.6	400	18.1	1.71	1.94
IX	3.76	1 281	30.0	16.5	54.8	506	43.8	56.6	400	18.4	1.72	1.98
X	3.76	1 243	30.3	16.7	54.8	506	44.4	56.0	400	18.8	1.74	1.99
XI	3.76	1 197	30.6	17.1	55.8	508	44.9	...	400	18.8	1.76	2.01
XII	3.76	1 203	31.0	17.6	55.8	510	45.4	55.0	400	18.9	1.77	2.02
1961 I	3.76	1 324	31.4	18.6	54.5	512	45.8	59.7	400	19.8	1.79	2.04
II	3.76	1 434	31.7	18.1	54.5	514	46.2	...	400	20.6	1.81	2.05
III	3.76	1 358	32.0	16.7	54.5	516	46.7	...	400	20.4	1.80	2.02
IV	3.76	1 336	32.4	17.2	54.5	518	47.0	67.9	400	19.9	1.74	2.00
V	3.76	1 270	32.4	15.2	54.5	518	47.0	...	400	18.2	1.76	1.96
VI	3.76	...	...	15.2	54.5	...	47.0	80.8	400	17.3	1.72	1.92
VII	...	...	...	...	54.5	...	47.0	...	400	...	1.73	1.98
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg												
1950	17.7	7.9	16.0	6.6	17.3	...	16.0	...	16.1	17.6	17.3	18.4
1951	8.4	10.2	6.3	6.9	7.8	...	8.2	...	6.1	7.8	7.8	8.9
1952	9.3	10.0	6.7	11.3	8.3	...	10.6	11.8	6.1	8.1	7.7	8.5
1953	9.5	9.5	6.7	11.2	8.5	...	9.5	11.9	8.7	8.6	7.5	8.3
1954	9.9	8.4	6.7	8.6	8.3	...	8.5	12.5	8.7	8.7	7.8	8.7
1955	9.9	8.9	6.6	6.6	8.2	...	8.0	12.7	7.7	8.3	7.3	8.0
1956	9.7	8.8	6.9	7.4	8.3	...	8.2	13.2	7.7	8.3	7.2	8.1
1957	10.2	8.9	7.3	7.8	8.3	...	7.6	16.0	7.7	7.8	7.1	7.9
1958	10.2	10.2	7.6	7.2	8.3	...	7.7	7.0	7.7	7.7	6.4	7.1
1959	10.2	9.3	8.0	7.2	8.5	...	8.3	6.1	7.7	7.5	6.4	7.3
1960	10.4	9.7	8.3	9.1	8.4	8.6	...	16.5	7.7	...	16.4	17.3
1960 I	10.2	9.8	8.2	7.0	8.5	8.6	8.3	5.9	7.7	16.0	6.5	7.6
II	10.2	9.3	8.3	...	8.5	8.7	8.4	5.9	7.7	6.1	6.6	7.7
III	10.2	8.7	8.4	...	8.5	8.7	8.5	6.1	7.7	5.9	6.7	7.8
IV	10.2	9.7	8.5	9.4	8.5	8.7	8.5	...	7.7	6.1	6.7	7.7
V	10.2	9.9	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.5	5.7	7.7	6.3	6.7	7.4
VI	10.2	9.6	...	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5	6.7	7.7	6.5	6.3	7.2
VII	10.4	10.1	...	9.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	6.5	7.7	6.5	6.1	7.0
VIII	10.4	10.3	7.8	9.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	6.4	7.7	5.0	6.3	7.1
IX	10.4	10.2	7.9	9.3	8.5	8.4	8.5	6.3	7.7	5.1	6.3	7.3
X	10.4	9.9	8.0	9.4	8.5	8.4	8.6	6.2	7.7	5.2	6.4	7.3
XI	10.4	9.6	8.1	9.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	...	7.7	5.2	6.5	7.4
XII	10.4	9.6	8.2	9.9	8.6	8.5	8.8	6.1	7.7	5.2	6.5	7.4
1961 I	10.4	10.6	8.3	10.5	8.4	8.5	8.9	6.6	7.7	5.4	6.6	7.5
II	10.4	11.5	8.3	10.2	8.4	8.6	8.9	...	7.7	5.7	6.7	7.5
III	10.4	10.9	8.8	9.4	8.4	8.6	9.0	...	7.7	5.6	6.6	7.4
IV	10.4	10.7	9.0	9.7	8.4	8.6	9.1	7.5	7.7	5.5	6.4	7.4
V	10.4	10.2	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.1	...	7.7	5.0	6.5	7.2
VI	10.4	...	...	8.5	8.4	...	9.1	9.0	7.7	4.8	6.3	7.1
VII	...	...	...	...	8.4	...	9.1	...	7.7	...	6.4	7.3

¹Crop year from this year forward: Japan, United Kingdom and United States, July-June; Netherlands, August-July; South Africa, November-October; Sweden, August-June, and from 1953, September-August; Turkey, U.A.R. Egyptian Region, June-May. — ²Provisional. — ³From this month, interim price. — ⁴From this month, deficiency payments are not included. — ⁵From January 1961, Rands/200 lb. (1 Rand = 10 Sh.).

Japan: Government fixed producer price, including straw bags. — Mexico: Domestic, wholesale price, Mexico City. — Netherlands: Average producer price. — Pakistan: Common, wholesale price, Lyallpur. — Spain: Average wholesale price. — South Africa: Class B, Grade 1, bagged, government fixed producer price, f.o.r. — Sweden: Winter, average quality, government fixed producer price. — Turkey: Soft, spot price, Istanbul Exchange. — United Arab Rep.: Egyptian Region: Middling Hindi, 94% purity, government fixed producer price. — United Kingdom: Average producer price, England and Wales; through 1953, millable wheat; from 1954, all grades, including payments under the Home Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme. — United States: I - Average producer price. — II - No. 2 Hard Winter, spot price, Kansas City.

¹A partir de cette année, campagne agricole: Japon, Royaume-Uni et Etats-Unis, juillet-juin; Pays-Bas, août-juillet; Afrique du Sud, novembre-octobre; Suède, août-juin et depuis 1953, septembre-août; Turquie, République arabe unie (Région égyptienne), juin-mai. — ²Chiffre provisoire. — ³A partir de ce mois, prix intérimaire. — ⁴A partir de ce mois, non compris les paiements dits de compensation. — ⁵A partir de janvier 1961, rands/200 lb. (1 rand = 10 sh.).

Japon: Prix officiel à la production, y compris la sacherie de paille. — Mexique: Blé domestique, prix de gros, Mexico. — Pays-Bas: Prix moyen à la production. — Pakistan: Prix de gros du blé commun, Lyallpur. — Espagne: Moyenne des prix de gros. — Afrique du Sud: Première qualité, catégorie B, prix officiel à la production pour blé en sacs, f.o.r. — Suède: Blé d'hiver de qualité moyenne, prix officiel à la production. — Turquie: Blé tendre, prix du disponible, bourse d'Istanbul. — République arabe unie: Région égyptienne: «Middling Hindi», prix officiel à la production pour blé pur à 94%. — Royaume-Uni: Prix moyen à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles; jusqu'à fin 1953, blé de mouture; depuis 1954, toutes qualités, y compris les versements au titre du «Home Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme». — Etats-Unis: I - Prix moyen à la production. II - Blé dur d'hiver N° 2, au comptant, Kansas City.

Table 19. - Rice : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Riz : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Paddy								Milled rice — Riz usiné				
	Burma	Ceylon	Italy	Japan	Thailand	U.A.R.: Egyptian Region	United States	Viet-Nam	Brazil	Burma	China, Taiwan	Fed. of Malaya	
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Kyats/ 4600 lb.	Rupees/ 46 lb.	1000 lire/ 100 kg.	1000 Yen/ 100 kg.	Baht/ 1000 kg.	1000 Piastres/ 945 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Piastres/ 100 kg.	Cruzeiros/ 60 kg.	£/2240 lb.	N.T. Dollars/ 100 kg.	M. doll./ 133.3 lb.	
1950	300	18	5.64	4.23	745	1.65	5.09	142	...	...	...	...	30.5
1951	300	19	6.23	4.97	787	1.52	4.82	154	...	...	150 0	123	30.4
1952	300	12	6.54	5.76	872	1.50	5.87	246	...	...	155 0	198	33.2
1953	300	12	6.31	7.12	799	1.16	5.19	266	...	...	60 0	312	34.0
1954	300	12	6.25	6.67	705	1.60	4.57	147	425	50 0	50 0	272	28.4
1955	300	12	5.83	6.84	817	1.70	4.80	222	428	42 0	48 0	293	25.7
1956	300	12	5.80	6.64	935	1.70	4.86	301	548	34 0	33 0	318	24.7
1957	300	12	6.00	6.84	947	1.70	5.11	283	741	33 0	33 0	336	23.8
1958	300	12	6.00	6.84	1 095	1.70	4.67	300	768	35.7	32 0	349	23.4
1959	300	12	6.00	6.93	939	1.70	4.68	239	1 063	33.7	32 4	372	...
1960	300	12	...	...	...	1.70	4.73	240	1 219	32.6	32.1	...	...
1960 I	300	12	6.00	6.89	854	1.70	4.79	180	1 250	32.6	32 0	403	...
II	300	12	6.00	6.89	826	1.70	4.86	180	1 250	32.6	32 0	415	...
III	300	12	6.00	6.89	...	1.70	4.83	171	1 250	32.6	32 0	484	...
IV	300	12	6.00	6.89	...	1.70	4.76	188	1 200	32.6	32 0	527	...
V	300	12	6.00	6.89	...	1.70	4.70	214	1 150	32.6	32 0	525	...
VI	300	12	6.00	6.89	...	1.70	4.71	226	1 100	32.6	32 0	565	...
VII	300	12	6.00	6.89	890	1.70	4.71	249	1 180	32.6	32 0	562	...
VIII	300	12	6.00	6.89	979	1.70	4.30	270	1 180	32.6	32 0	563	...
IX	300	12	6.00	6.89	...	1.70	4.30	288	1 180	32.6	32 0	590	...
X	300	12	6.00	6.89	980	1.70	4.61	295	1 330	32.6	32 0	...	...
XI	300	12	6.00	6.94	972	1.70	4.97	315	1 280	32.6	32 0	...	...
XII	300	12	6.00	6.94	...	1.70	4.78	309	1 280	32.6	33 0	...	...
1961 I	300	12	6.00	6.94	...	1.70	4.86	301	1 320	33.6	33 0	...	...
II	300	12	6.00	6.94	...	1.70	4.88	372	1 300	33.6	33 0	...	...
III	310	12	6.00	6.94	...	1.70	4.95	468	1 330	33.6	33 0	...	...
IV	310	12	5.68	6.94	...	1.70	4.86	331	...	33.6	33 0	...	...
V	310	12	5.68	...	...	1.70	4.67	332	...	33.6	33 0	...	...
VI	310	12	5.68	...	...	1.70	4.80	333	...	33.6	33 0	...	...
VII	325	...	5.68	...	...	1.70	4.77	...	...	33.6	33 0	...	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1950	3.0	18.1	19.0	11.8	6.0	5.0	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	16.5
1951	3.0	19.1	10.0	13.8	6.3	4.6	10.6	...	...	...	13.8	...	16.5
1952	3.0	12.1	16.5	10.1	7.0	4.6	12.9	...	...	...	15.2	...	18.0
1953	3.0	12.1	10.1	19.8	6.4	3.5	11.4	...	...	...	16.5	...	18.4
1954	3.0	12.1	10.0	18.5	5.7	4.9	10.1	...	...	13.8	13.8	...	...
1955	3.0	12.1	9.3	19.0	4.5	5.2	10.6	...	...	11.6	13.2	...	15.4
1956	3.0	12.1	9.3	18.5	4.5	5.2	10.7	...	...	9.4	9.1	...	13.9
1957	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.0	4.6	5.2	11.3	...	...	9.1	9.1	...	13.4
1958	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.0	5.0	5.2	10.3	...	...	9.8	8.8	...	12.9
1959	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.2	4.5	5.2	10.3	...	...	9.3	8.9	...	12.7
1960	3.0	12.1	...	...	...	5.2	10.4	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
1960 I	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	4.1	5.2	10.6	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
II	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	3.9	5.2	10.7	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
III	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	...	5.2	10.6	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
IV	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	...	5.2	10.5	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
V	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	...	5.2	10.4	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
VI	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	...	5.2	10.4	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
VII	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	4.2	5.2	10.4	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
VIII	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	4.7	5.2	9.5	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
IX	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	...	5.2	10.2	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
X	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.1	4.7	5.2	10.3	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
XI	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.3	4.7	5.2	11.0	...	...	9.0	8.8	...	...
XII	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.3	...	5.2	10.5	...	...	9.0	9.1	...	...
1961 I	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.3	...	5.2	10.7	...	...	9.3	9.1	...	...
II	3.0	12.1	9.6	19.3	...	5.2	10.8	...	...	9.3	9.1	...	...
III	3.1	12.1	9.6	19.3	...	5.2	10.9	...	...	9.3	9.1	...	...
IV	3.1	12.1	9.1	19.3	...	5.2	10.7	...	...	9.3	9.1	...	...
V	3.1	12.1	9.1	...	...	5.2	10.3	...	...	9.3	9.1	...	...
VI	3.1	12.1	9.1	...	...	5.2	10.6	...	...	9.3	9.1	...	...
VII	3.2	...	9.1	...	...	5.2	10.5	...	...	9.3	9.1	...	...

¹ January 1950 through July 1951. — ² Crop year from this year forward: Italy, September-August; Japan, November-October; United States, August-July. — ³ August 1951 through 18 September 1952. — ⁴ January 1951 through June 1952. — ⁵ July through December. — ⁶ Provisional. — ⁷ From this year forward higher qualities command a premium of Kyats 15-25 per 4600 lb. — ⁸ From this month, interim price, including packing.

PADDY

Burma: Ngasein, average quality, at port, government minimum producer price. — Ceylon: Minimum guaranteed producer price. — Italy: Common, "Originario" type, producer price; 1950 to August 1957, Pavia; from September 1957, Milan. — Japan: Brown, government fixed producer price, including package. — Thailand: No. 1 Na Suan, wholesale price, delivered alongside mills, Bangkok. — United Arab Republic: Egyptian Region: Yabani, government fixed producer price. — United States: Average producer price. — Viet-Nam: No. 1, wholesale price, Saigon.

MILLED RICE

Brazil: Short grain, special, wholesale price, Porto Alegre. — Burma: Basic variety, Ngasein small mills specials, 42% broken, contract prices, f.o.b. Rangoon, under bilateral trade agreements: I — With Ceylon; from January 1960, full-boiled instead of 42% broken. II — With India.

China: Taiwan: Polished rice, 2nd grade, wholesale price. — Fed. of Malaya: Rangoon No. 1, domestic wholesale price, Penang.

¹ De janvier 1950 à fin juillet 1951. — ² Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Italie, septembre-octobre; Japon, novembre-octobre; États-Unis, août-juillet. — ³ Août 1951 au 18 septembre 1952. — ⁴ De janvier 1951 à fin juin 1952. — ⁵ De juillet à fin décembre. — ⁶ Chiffre provisoire. — ⁷ À partir de cette année, une prime de 15-25 kyats pour 4600 lb. est accordée pour les qualités supérieures. — ⁸ À partir de ce mois, prix intérimaire, emballage compris.

PADDY

Birmanie: Ngasein, qualité moyenne, au port, prix minimum officiel à la production. — Ceylan: Prix minimum garanti à la production. — Italie: Qualité courante type « Originario », prix à la production: 1950-août 1957, Pavia; à partir de septembre 1957, Milan. — Japon: Riz brun, prix à la production, y compris emballage. — Thaïlande: Na Suan No. 1, en gros, livré aux rizières, Bangkok. — République arabe unie: Région égyptienne: Yabani, prix officiel à la production. — États-Unis: Prix moyen officiel à la production. — Viet-Nam: Paddy No. 1, prix de gros, Saigon.

RIZ USINÉ

Brésil: Grains courts, qualité spéciale, prix de gros, Porto Alegre. — Birmanie: Vairété de base, Ngasein «small mills specials», 42% de brisures, prix contractuels, f.o.b. Rangoon, suivant les accords commerciaux bilatéraux: I — Avec Ceylan: à partir de janvier 1960, «full-boiled» au lieu de 42% de brisures. II — Avec l'Inde.

Chine: Taiwan: Riz poli, 2^e qualité, prix de gros. — Fed. de Malaisie: Riz Rangoon No. 1, prix de gros intérieur, Penang.

Table 19. - Rice : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 19. - Riz : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month Année et mois	Milled rice - Riz usiné													
	India		Indonesia	Japan	Korea, South	Pakistan	Philip- pines	Thailand		U.A.R.: Egyptian Region	United Kingdom		United States	Viet-Nam
	I	II						I	II		I	II		
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
Rupees/82.28 lb.	Rupiah/ 100 kg.	1000 Yen/ 100 kg.	1000 Hwan/ 79.83 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Pesos/ 56 kg.	Baht/ 60 kg.	£/ 1000 kg.	Piastres/ 200 kg.	£/ 2240 lb.	£/ 1000 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Piastres/ 100 kg.		
1950	11.2	16 1	110		19 4	21.1	76 7	...	616	...	...	19.90	218	
1951	11.4	16 1	241	15 15	23 2	25 5	75 3	...	585	...	...	9.85	231	
1952	11 0	16 8	288	16 20	25 8	24 2	80 3	...	587	...	...	11.30	363	
1953	11 5	16 8	250	6 80	22 4	18 7	74 1	...	587	...	...	9 10	401	
1954	12 0	16 5	245	7 65	14 1	17 5	74 2	61 1	587	...	...	9 50	334	
1955	13 8	16 8	284	7 65	8 8	15 8	19 0	89 0	50 2	587	54 0	60 0	8 90	455
1956	15 8	18 4	344	7 65	14 0	21 4	18 9	90 0	49 4	587	57 0	59 9	8 75	457
1957	17 0	21 3	441	18 50	15 9	20 2	21 3	83 8	49 7	587	55 9	60 1	9 75	435
1958	17 4	23 9	773	8 50	13 1	28 3	24 4	100 1	52 7	600	56 6	58 4	9 20	476
1959	15 3	23 4	723	8 50	11 6	31 5	18 1	86 6	47 5	633	56 8	54 5	8 25	401
1960	16 7	26 0	775	8 50	13 7	31 3	20 4	...	44 5	...	55 2	52 6	8 25	410
1960 I	16 5	26 2	896	8 50	10 2	27 4	17 6	89 3	44 0	606	58 8	51 7	8 25	333
II	16 9	26 0	780	8 50	11 3	27 6	17 1	83 6	43 0	606	58 0	50 0	8 25	317
III	17 0	26 0	760	8 50	12 2	29 7	17 6	76 9	41 5	606	56 8	49 3	8 25	310
IV	18 4	26 5	774	8 50	13 1	31 0	18 9	...	41 5	606	56 0	49 5	8 30	342
V	18 9	26 5	753	8 50	13 5	33 0	20 0	69 0	41 5	606	56 2	50 2	8 35	361
VI	19 4	27 2	757	8 50	15 2	34 9	19 3	70 4	43 5	606	56 2	51 2	8 30	388
VII	18 8	27 0	746	8 50	16 2	34 1	19 8	74 4	44 2	606	55 5	51 5	8 15	416
VIII	17 5	26 5	738	8 50	17 0	31 7	20 5	81 4	51 0	606	54 5	56 9	7 95	458
IX	15 2	26 0	770	8 50	15 3	32 9	23 8	81 0	48 5	606	54 5	58 1	7 72	492
X	13 0	25 0	773	8 50	14 0	32 4	25 3	81 6	46 0	606	54 2	57 2	7 80	494
XI	14 5	24 5	773	8 50	12 6	31 0	22 7	85 7	44 5	606	54 0	52 8	7 94	513
XII	14 5	24 0	778	8 50	13 6	30 2	22 3	...	44 5	606	54 0	52 2	8 15	497
1961 I	14 5	22 5	779	8 50	15 9	26 6	22 7	...	45 5	606	55 2	53 8	8 25	485
II	14 4	22 2	817	8 50	...	25 9	22 9	...	48 0	606	56 0	53 0	8 30	497
III	13 8	21 8	890	8 50	...	25 8	23 2	...	48 0	606	56 0	54 2	8 45	534
IV	14 0	21 5	990	8 50	...	27 9	23 6	...	49 0	606	56 0	55 8	8 50	543
V	14 0	21 8	876	...	...	29 1	...	...	50 5	...	56 0	55 5	8 55	545
VI	16 4	22 5	800	...	...	31 6	...	...	50 2	...	56 0	58 1	8 70	545
VII	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 0	...	56 0	58 2	8 65	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg													
1950	6.3	9.1	...	...	15.6	18.8	10.2	...	8.8	...	...	...	21.8	...
1951	6.4	9.1	...	14.3	18.8	22.8	10.0	...	8.4	...	...	...	21.7	...
1952	6.2	9.4	...	17.2	20.9	21.6	10.7	...	8.4	...	...	...	24.9	...
1953	6.5	9.4	...	18.9	18.1	16.7	9.8	...	8.4	...	...	...	20.1	...
1954	6.8	9.3	...	21.2	11.4	15.6	9.9	17.1	8.4	...	...	...	20.9	...
1955	7.8	9.4	...	21.2	10.8	17.0	9.6	14.1	8.4	14.9	16.8	...	19.6	...
1956	8.9	10.4	...	21.2	12.0	16.9	7.2	13.8	8.4	15.7	16.8	...	19.3	...
1957	9.6	12.0	...	23.6	11.3	19.0	6.9	13.9	8.4	15.4	16.8	...	21.5	...
1958	9.8	13.4	...	23.6	15.9	21.8	8.0	14.8	8.6	15.6	16.4	...	20.3	...
1959	8.6	13.2	...	23.6	17.7	16.1	6.9	13.3	9.1	15.6	15.3	...	18.2	...
1960	9.4	14.6	...	23.6	17.6	16.4	...	12.5	...	15.2	14.7	...	18.2	...
1960 I	9.3	14.8	...	23.6	15.4	15.7	7.1	12.3	8.7	16.2	14.5	...	18.2	...
II	9.5	14.6	...	23.6	15.5	15.2	6.6	12.0	8.7	16.0	14.0	...	18.2	...
III	9.6	14.6	...	23.6	16.7	15.7	6.1	11.6	8.7	15.7	13.8	...	18.2	...
IV	10.3	14.9	...	23.6	17.4	16.4	...	11.6	8.7	15.4	13.9	...	18.3	...
V	10.6	14.9	...	23.6	18.6	15.5	5.5	11.6	8.7	15.5	14.1	...	18.4	...
VI	10.9	15.3	...	23.6	19.7	15.0	5.6	12.2	8.7	15.5	14.3	...	18.3	...
VII	10.6	15.2	...	23.6	19.2	15.4	5.9	12.4	8.7	15.3	14.4	...	18.0	...
VIII	9.8	14.9	...	23.6	17.8	15.9	6.5	14.3	8.7	15.0	15.9	...	17.5	...
IX	8.6	14.6	...	23.6	18.5	18.5	6.4	13.6	8.7	15.0	16.3	...	17.0	...
X	7.3	14.1	...	23.6	18.3	19.6	6.5	12.9	8.7	15.0	16.0	...	17.2	...
XI	8.1	13.8	...	23.6	17.4	17.5	6.8	12.5	8.7	14.9	14.8	...	17.5	...
XII	8.1	13.5	...	23.6	17.0	15.9	...	12.5	8.7	14.9	14.6	...	18.0	...
1961 I	8.1	12.7	...	23.6	15.0	16.2	...	12.7	8.7	15.2	15.1	...	18.2	...
II	8.1	12.5	...	23.6	14.6	16.3	...	13.4	8.7	15.4	14.8	...	18.3	...
III	7.8	12.2	...	23.6	14.5	15.1	...	13.4	8.7	15.4	15.5	...	18.6	...
IV	7.9	12.1	...	23.6	15.7	15.3	...	13.7	8.7	15.4	15.6	...	18.7	...
V	7.9	12.3	...	...	16.4	...	...	14.1	...	15.4	15.8	...	18.8	...
VI	9.2	12.7	...	...	17.8	...	...	14.1	...	15.4	16.3	...	19.2	...
VII	9.0	12.8	...	...	...	...	...	14.3	...	15.4	16.3	...	19.1	...

¹ Crop year, August 1954. — ² Prior to 1 August, 1951. — ³ From January 1952 through July 1954. — ⁴ From 1 August, 1951. — ⁵ From 1 October, 1957. — ⁶ Provisional.

India: I - Coarse, wholesale price, Sambalpur (Orissa). II - Wholesale price, Calcutta; through July 1954, government-fixed price for rationed quantities; from August 1954, Kalma variety, free price. — **Indonesia:** Factory rice, B.A., wholesale price, Jakarta. — **Japan:** Indigenous, official price for basic ration; up to September 1957, partially polished; from October 1957, fully polished. — **Korea, South:** Domestic, first grade, wholesale price, Seoul. — **Pakistan:** Medium variety, wholesale price, Dacca. — **Philippines:** Domestic wholesale price, Manila. — **Thailand:** I - 15% broken, wholesale price, ex mill, excluding tax, gunnies and export duty, Bangkok. II - White, government standard, 5-7% broken, f.o.b. Bangkok. — **United Arab Republic: Egyptian Region:** Rosetta, Japanese, hulled and bleached, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom:** I - Italian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London; from December 1959, spot. II - Siam, Patna No. 2, nearest forward shipment, c. and f., London. — **United States:** Wholesale price, New Orleans; Zenith No 2, through December 1960; from January 1961, Nato. — **Viet-Nam:** No. 1, white, 25% broken, wholesale price, Saigon.

¹ Campagne agricole, août-juillet. — ² Avant le 1^{er} août 1951. — ³ De janvier 1952 à fin juillet 1954. — ⁴ A partir du 1^{er} août 1951. — ⁵ A partir du 1^{er} octobre 1957. — ⁶ Chiffre provisoire.

Inde: I - Riz décortiqué au pilon, prix de gros, Sambalpur (Orissa). II - Prix de gros, Calcutta; jusqu'à fin juillet 1954, prix fixé par le gouvernement pour les quantités rationnées; depuis août 1954, qualité Kalma, prix du marché libre. — **Indonésie:** Riz de rizierie, B.A., prix de gros, Djakarta. — **Japon:** Riz indigène, prix officiel pour ration de base; jusqu'à septembre 1957, riz en partie poli; à partir d'octobre 1957, complètement poli. — **Corée du Sud:** Riz indigène, 1^{re} qualité prix de gros, Séoul. — **Pakistan:** Variété moyenne, prix de gros, Dacca. — **Philippines:** Riz indigène, prix de gros, Manille. — **Thaïlande:** I - 15% de brisures, prix de gros, à l'usine, non compris la taxe, les sacs de jute et les droits d'exportation, Bangkok. II - Riz blanc, qualité standard du gouvernement, 5-7% de brisures, f.o.b. Bangkok. — **République arabe unie:** Région égyptienne: Rosetta, japonais, décortiqué et blanchi, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni:** I - Riz italien, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. Londres; depuis décembre 1959 prix au comptant. II - Riz thaïlandais Patna No 2, embarquement le plus proche, c. et f. Londres. — **États-Unis:** Prix de gros, Nouvelle-Orléans; Zenith N° 2 jusqu'à fin décembre 1960; à partir de janvier 1961, Nato. — **Viet-Nam:** N° 1, blanc, 25% de brisures, prix de gros, Saigon.

Table 20. - Apples, and oranges : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Pommes et oranges : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month Année et mois	Apples - Pommes					Oranges									
	Germany, Western		Italy	Netherlands	United States	France	Germany, Western			United Kingdom		United States			
	I	II					I	II	III	I	II	I	II	III	
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales															
	Marks/100 kg.	1000 lire/100 kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Dollars/44-lb.	Francs/kg.	Marks/100 kg.	Marks/34-kg. case	Marks/35-kg. case	Sh/39-kg. case	Sh/30-kg. case	Dollars/77-lb. box ¹	Dollars/90-lb. box			
1950	32	13.35	19.6	3.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.77	15.50	14.45		
1951	44	4.47	24.9	5.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.05	5.58	3.81		
1952	33	2.05	14.8	5.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.33	5.77	4.36		
1953	38	3.19	20.8	4.99	...	336.5	...	...	...	...	6.71	5.07	4.64		
1954	36	3.54	16.6	5.14	77.4	38.0	32.2	122.5	...	...	6.53	6.94	4.76		
1955	46	68	2.18	35.5	4.47	93.5	36.0	26.5	24.8	...	6.41	5.88	5.15		
1956	42	68	2.31	24.8	5.44	78.2	58.6	29.3	29.7	150.7	47.6	3.25	3.45	4.75	
1957	114	4.34	65.2	3.85	100.0	58.6	30.7	27.2	52.8	48.2	4.56	3.33	5.59		
1958	35	58	1.74	19.2	4.06	91.9	46.2	28.2	25.7	51.2	52.0	3.61	4.39	4.90	
1959	58	76	3.76	40.3	5.16	85.5	52.2	30.6	25.6	50.3	44.2	4.01	3.37	4.22	
1960	68	1.92	...	5.76	0.952	54.1	24.2	23.3	53.4	37.9	55.09	14.23	13.28		
1960 I	74.8	67	...	54	5.02	0.775	49.3	...	24.7	52.9	...	3.72	...	...
II	75.9	73	...	60	5.02	0.738	49.1	...	26.4	48.8	...	3.87	...	3.94	
III	82.4	76	...	69	4.87	0.888	58.6	...	24.8	44.9	...	4.30	...	4.00	
IV	...	80	...	76	4.56	0.920	64.4	...	24.4	46.7	...	4.01	3.78	4.00	
V	...	84	...	86	5.61	0.972	76.2	...	27.5	54.9	...	5.03	4.47	4.96	
VI	...	86	...	86	...	0.933	...	26.0	...	...	48.9	...	3.67	5.81	
VII	...	86	...	31	...	...	...	21.6	...	...	33.0	...	4.07	...	
VIII	34.8	...	...	22	...	...	...	23.1	...	...	40.5	...	3.96	...	
IX	33.0	57	...	19	6.16	...	...	27.2	...	...	39.2	...	4.33	...	
X	34.4	54	1.68	18	5.53	...	...	27.0	...	...	42.3	...	4.64	...	
XI	38.0	70	1.85	18	5.41	1.00	60.4	20.3	20.5	...	31.1	5.70	5.36	13.35	
XII	41.6	...	2.22	20	5.60	0.80	57.4	...	20.3	42.9	30.5	4.08	3.81	3.52	
1961 I	...	59	...	22	5.80	0.83	49.9	...	23.2	46.4	...	4.60	...	3.16	
II	...	83	...	22	5.52	0.81	51.5	...	22.2	50.8	...	4.24	...	3.27	
III	...	54	...	30	5.67	0.90	57.5	...	25.8	57.4	...	5.58	...	3.22	
IV	...	55	...	33	5.83	0.94	70.8	...	25.8	59.4	...	5.04	3.87	2.97	
V	...	76	...	...	6.17	0.94	79.1	...	25.3	63.5	50.1	6.38	4.49	3.34	
VI	...	87	...	...	1.40	...	...	34.1	...	...	52.1	...	3.47	3.39	
VII	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	28.8	...	50.6	...	...	3.69	...	
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. — Prix en cents U.S./kg															
1950	7.6	...	15.4	15.2	16.8	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	15.7	10.9		
1951	10.5	...	7.2	6.6	27.2	...	...	...	...	...	20.2	16.0	9.3		
1952	7.9	...	3.3	3.9	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	15.3	16.5	10.7		
1953	9.0	...	5.1	5.5	25.0	...	18.7	...	...	...	19.2	14.5	11.4		
1954	8.6	16.4	5.7	4.4	25.8	22.1	9.1	22.6	15.3	...	18.7	19.9	11.7		
1955	11.0	16.1	3.5	9.3	22.3	23.9	8.6	18.5	16.9	...	18.4	16.8	12.6		
1956	10.0	16.1	3.7	6.5	27.3	22.3	14.0	20.5	20.2	18.2	22.2	18.6	19.8	11.6	
1957	22.7	27.1	6.9	17.2	19.3	23.8	13.9	21.5	18.5	19.0	22.5	26.1	19.1	13.7	
1958	8.3	13.8	2.8	5.1	20.3	19.5	11.0	19.8	17.5	18.4	24.3	20.7	25.1	12.0	
1959	13.8	18.1	6.0	10.6	25.9	17.3	12.4	21.5	17.4	18.1	20.6	23.0	19.3	10.3	
1960	...	16.6	3.1	...	28.9	19.2	13.0	16.9	16.2	19.2	17.7	29.1	24.2	16.1	
1960 I	17.8	16.0	...	14.2	25.2	15.7	11.7	...	16.8	19.0	...	21.3	...	...
II	18.1	17.4	...	15.8	25.2	14.9	11.7	...	18.0	17.5	...	22.2	...	9.7	
III	19.6	18.1	...	18.2	24.4	18.0	14.0	...	16.8	16.1	...	24.6	...	10.6	
IV	...	19.0	...	20.0	22.8	18.6	15.3	...	16.6	16.8	...	23.0	21.6	9.8	
V	...	20.0	...	22.6	28.1	19.7	18.2	...	18.7	19.7	...	28.8	25.6	12.1	
VI	...	20.5	...	22.6	...	18.9	...	18.2	...	...	22.8	...	21.0	14.2	
VII	...	20.5	...	8.2	...	...	...	15.1	...	...	15.4	...	23.3	...	
VIII	8.3	...	...	5.0	30.9	...	...	19.1	...	...	18.9	...	22.7	...	
IX	7.8	13.6	...	...	...	...	...	19.1	...	...	18.3	...	24.8	...	
X	8.2	12.9	2.7	4.7	27.7	...	...	18.9	...	...	19.8	...	26.6	...	
XI	9.0	16.7	3.0	4.7	27.1	20.3	14.4	14.2	13.9	...	14.5	32.6	30.7	16.4	
XII	9.9	...	3.6	5.3	28.1	16.2	13.7	...	13.8	15.4	14.2	23.4	21.8	17.2	
1961 I	...	14.0	...	5.8	29.1	16.8	11.9	...	15.8	16.7	...	26.3	...	15.5	
II	...	19.8	...	5.8	27.7	16.4	12.3	...	15.1	18.2	...	24.3	...	16.0	
III	...	13.4	...	8.2	28.4	18.2	14.3	...	18.2	20.6	...	32.0	...	15.8	
IV	...	13.8	...	9.1	29.2	19.0	17.7	...	18.4	21.3	...	28.9	22.2	14.6	
V	...	19.0	...	...	30.9	19.0	19.8	...	18.1	22.8	23.4	36.5	25.7	16.4	
VI	...	21.8	...	...	...	28.4	...	25.0	...	...	24.3	...	19.9	16.6	
VII	...	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	21.2	...	...	23.6	...	21.1	...	

¹ From 1956, one-half box. — ² Season average price from this year forward: Apples, July-June. Oranges: France, Western Germany III, United States I, November-June; Western Germany II, June-November; United Kingdom I, December-May; United Kingdom II, May-December; United States II, April-December; United States III, September-August; Western Germany I, December-March. — ³ Provisional. — ⁴ From January 1960, new francs (1 new franc = 100 old francs). — ⁵ From November 1961, price is for box of 45 lb.

APPLES

Germany: I - Class A, average producer price. II - Italian dessert, best quality, Munich. — Italy: "Abbondanza", first choice, producer price, Ferrara. — Netherlands: Average producer price, leading auctions. — United States: Western, all grades, auction price, New York.

ORANGES

France: North African, average price, f.o.b. train, Channel ports. — Germany, Western: I - Italian, blood and "bionde", free at border. II - South African navel, auction price, Hamburg. III - Spanish navel, auction price, Hamburg. — United Kingdom: Auction price, London: I - Israeli Shamouti. II - South African Outspan. — United States: Auction price, New York: I - California navel. II - California Valencia. III - Florida.

¹ A partir de 1956, prix de la demi-caisse. — ² A partir de cette année, prix moyen de la campagne commerciale: Pommes, juillet-juin. Oranges: France, Allemagne occidentale III, États-Unis I, novembre-juin; Allemagne occidentale II, juin-novembre; Royaume-Uni I, décembre-mai; Royaume-Uni II, mai-décembre; États-Unis II, avril-décembre; États-Unis III, septembre-août; Allemagne occidentale I, décembre-mars. — ³ Chiffre provisoire. — ⁴ A partir de janvier 1960, nouveaux francs (1 NF. = 100 anciens francs). — ⁵ A partir de novembre 1961, prix pour caisses de 45 lb.

POMMES

Allemagne: I - Catégorie A, prix moyen à la production. II - Pommes à couteau italiennes, meilleure qualité, Munich. — Italie: Pommes « Abbondanza », premier choix, prix à la production, Ferrara. — Pays-Bas: Prix moyen à la production, principales ventes aux enchères. — États-Unis: Pommes de l'ouest, toutes qualités, prix moyen des ventes aux enchères, New York.

ORANGES

France: Oranges de l'Afrique du Nord, prix moyen, f.o.b. wagon, ports de la Manche. — Allemagne occidentale: I - Oranges italiennes, sanguines et « blonde », franco frontière. II - Navels de l'Afrique du Sud, prix des ventes aux enchères, Hamburg. III - Navels de l'Espagne, prix de ventes aux enchères, Hamburg. — Royaume-Uni: Prix des ventes aux enchères, Londres: I - Oranges Shamouti d'Israël. II - Oranges Outspan de l'Afrique du Sud. — États-Unis: Prix des ventes aux enchères, New York: I - Navels de Californie. II - Valences de Californie. III - Oranges de Floride.

Table 21. - Dried fruit: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Fruits secs : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Raisins					Currants		Figs		Dates			
	Australia	Greece	Turkey	United Kingdom		United States	Greece	United Kingdom	Algeria	Turkey	Iraq	United States	
				I	II							I	II
Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales													
	Shillings/ lb.	Drachmas/ kg.	Kurus/ kg.	Sh./112 lb.	Cents/ lb.	Drachmas/ kg.	Sh./ 112 lb.	1000 Francs/ 100 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	Dinars/ 1000 kg.		Cents/lb.	
1950	1.10	1.60	...	...	...	11.2	...	...	...	20.2	...	...	...
1951	1.35	1.98	...	...	...	13.8	...	...	...	17.0	...	...	...
1952	1.44	1.99	...	...	...	10.9	...	...	...	19.2	...	...	...
1953	1.53	15.62	159.6	...	...	10.7	15.66	...	7.25	160.8	16.7	...	...
1954	1.54	6.80	64.6	102	109	10.7	6.93	...	8.20	48.7	16.2	...	...
1955	1.60	7.37	95.4	103	119	11.3	8.78	115	12.29	59.0	11.5	16.9	15.1
1956	1.65	8.98	119.7	127	109	15.8	8.20	107	11.71	46.2	9.3	17.1	15.7
1957	1.75	8.98	146.7	134	142	22.8	7.91	109	13.00	76.5	15.1	18.8	13.0
1958	1.92	10.84	172.7	149	151	29.2	8.84	112	10.00	89.6	11.9	18.5	14.7
1959	1.94	10.14	200.7	150	110	19.0	7.80	100	112.9	105.3	13.6	18.8	15.5
1960	2.00	8.09	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1960 I	1.94	7.47	188	120	109	16.6	7.72	97	115	104.9	15.6	19.0	16.9
II	1.94	7.55	186	116	108	16.2	7.61	96	115	110.8	15.3	18.8	16.8
III	2.02	7.40	185	123	108	16.2	7.84	99	115	113.4	15.0	18.8	15.8
IV	2.02	7.03	188	123	108	16.4	7.97	101	115	—	12.6	18.8	15.8
V	2.02	6.98	197	120	110	16.5	7.88	101	115	115.0	15.5	18.8	15.8
VI	2.02	7.14	207	116	109	17.4	7.84	101	115	—	14.1	18.8	16.5
VII	2.02	7.60	201	124	109	18.0	7.68	102	115	—	15.9	18.8	17.0
VIII	2.02	8.37	217	132	112	18.7	7.66	101	115	100.0	21.3	19.0	14.0
IX	2.02	10.43	218	136	—	18.5	7.56	100	128	93.6	17.6	19.0	14.0
X	2.02	10.26	223	141	126	18.0	7.81	98	...	89.7	...	19.0	14.0
XI	2.02	10.04	232	143	128	17.3	7.77	101	...	96.3	...	19.0	14.0
XII	2.02	9.26	241	144	128	19.0	7.95	102	...	94.0	...	19.0	14.0
1961 I	2.02	9.48	254	144	130	18.2	8.00	101	...	90.0	...	16.0	14.8
II	2.02	9.62	161	146	133	17.5	7.91	101	...	89.5	...	16.0	15.0
III	2.02	9.69	252	146	131	17.9	8.05	101	...	90.0	...	16.0	14.4
IV	2.02	9.68	238	132	129	18.0	7.93	100	...	85.3	...	16.0	14.0
V	2.02	...	248	134	127	18.2	...	100	...	70.0	...	15.4	13.7
VI	2.02	...	155	136	128	18.5	...	100	...	...	...	15.5	13.5
VII	...	...	...	136	128	18.5	...	100	...	...	...	15.5	13.5
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents U.S./kg.													
1950	27.1	32.0	...	...	...	24.7	...	...	...	5.7	...	...	...
1951	33.4	45.8	...	...	...	30.4	...	...	126.4	...	4.8	...	...
1952	35.6	26.6	...	...	...	24.0	...	...	28.0	...	5.4	...	...
1953	37.9	22.0	21.3	...	...	23.6	18.9	...	20.7	14.6	4.7	...	...
1954	38.1	22.6	22.8	28.1	24.4	23.6	23.1	...	23.4	17.4	4.5	...	...
1955	39.4	24.6	34.1	28.3	32.7	24.9	29.3	31.8	35.1	21.1	3.2	37.3	33.4
1956	40.6	29.9	42.8	35.1	34.9	29.7	27.3	29.6	33.4	16.5	2.6	37.7	34.5
1957	43.2	29.9	52.4	36.9	39.3	50.4	26.4	29.9	23.9	27.3	4.2	41.5	28.7
1958	47.4	36.1	19.2	40.9	41.6	64.3	29.5	31.0	21.6	10.0	3.3	40.7	32.4
1959	47.9	33.8	22.3	41.4	30.3	41.8	26.0	27.5	122.9	11.7	3.8	41.4	34.2
1960	49.4	33.3	...	35.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1960 I	47.9	24.9	20.9	33.0	30.1	36.5	25.7	26.6	23.3	11.7	4.4	41.9	37.2
II	47.9	25.2	20.6	31.9	29.8	35.7	25.4	26.6	23.3	12.3	4.3	41.3	36.9
III	49.4	24.7	20.6	33.8	29.6	35.8	26.1	27.3	23.3	12.6	4.2	41.3	34.8
IV	49.4	23.4	20.9	33.9	29.7	36.1	26.6	27.8	23.3	—	3.5	41.3	34.7
V	49.4	23.3	21.9	33.2	30.2	36.4	26.2	27.8	23.3	12.8	4.3	41.3	34.7
VI	49.4	23.8	23.0	31.8	30.0	38.4	26.1	27.8	23.3	—	3.9	41.3	36.4
VII	49.4	25.3	22.3	34.0	30.0	39.7	25.6	28.0	23.3	...	4.4	41.3	37.5
VIII	49.4	27.9	24.1	36.3	30.7	41.2	25.6	28.0	23.3	...	6.0	41.9	30.9
IX	49.4	34.8	24.2	37.5	...	40.8	25.2	27.5	25.9	10.4	4.9	41.9	30.9
X	49.4	34.2	24.8	38.9	34.8	39.7	26.0	27.0	...	10.0	...	41.9	30.9
XI	49.4	33.5	25.8	39.4	35.1	38.1	25.9	27.7	...	10.7	...	41.9	30.9
XII	49.4	30.9	26.8	39.7	35.4	41.9	26.5	28.1	...	10.4	...	41.9	30.9
1961 I	49.4	31.6	28.2	39.7	35.8	40.2	26.7	27.9	...	10.0	...	35.3	32.5
II	49.4	32.1	17.9	40.1	36.5	38.6	26.4	27.7	...	9.9	...	35.3	33.1
III	49.4	32.3	28.0	40.1	36.0	39.5	26.8	27.8	...	10.0	...	35.3	31.7
IV	49.4	32.3	26.5	36.4	35.5	39.7	26.4	27.7	...	9.5	...	35.3	30.9
V	49.4	...	27.5	36.8	35.1	40.1	...	27.4	...	7.8	...	34.0	30.2
VI	49.4	...	17.2	37.6	35.3	40.8	...	27.4	...	...	...	34.2	29.8
VII	...	...	...	37.6	35.3	40.8	...	27.6	...	...	...	34.2	29.8

¹ 1,000 drachmas. On 1st May 1954, a new drachma equal to 1,000 old drachmas was introduced. — ² Season average from this year forward : raisins, Turkey, August-July, United Kingdom and United States, September-August; currants, September-August; figs : August-July; dates : United States I and II, November-October. — ³ From this year, new francs (1 new franc = 100 old francs) per 100 kg.

RAISINS

Australia: Sultanas, 4-Crown, bulk lots, wholesale price, Melbourne. — Greece: Sultanas and rozaki, average export unit value, f.o.b. — Turkey: Seedless, No. 9, wholesale price, Izmir. — United Kingdom: I - Australian Sultanas, 3-Crown, ex wharf; from August 1958, 5-Crown. II - Turkish Sultanas, No. 9, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. London; from September 1957, spot price. — United States: Thompson Seedless, choice, f.o.b. packer; from 1956, selected, spot price, New York.

CURRENTS

Greece: Average export unit value, f.o.b. — United Kingdom: Greek, Patras, choicest, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

FIGS

Algeria: Extra, in boxes of 10 or 20 kg., wholesale price, Algiers. — Turkey: No. 7, wholesale price, Izmir.

DATES

Iraq: Unit value of exports. — United States: Iraqi, selected, spot price, New York: I - Hillawi, selected 60'S. II - Sayers, good average quality 70'S.

¹ 1 000 drachmes. Le 1^{er} mai 1954, une nouvelle drachme, valant 1 000 des anciennes, a été introduite. — ² A partir de cette année, moyenne de la campagne: raisins, Turquie, août-juillet, Royaume-Uni et Etats-Unis, septembre-octobre; raisins de Corinthe, septembre-octobre; figues: août-juillet; dattes: Etats-Unis I et II, novembre-octobre. — ³ A partir de cette année, nouveaux francs (1 NF = 100 anciens francs) les 100 kg.

RAISINS SECS

Australia: Sultanines «4-Crown», en vrac, prix de gros, Melbourne. — Grèce: Sultanines et rozaki, valeur moyenne unitaire à l'exportation, f.o.b. — Turquie: Raisins secs sans pépins, No. 9, prix de gros, Izmir. — Royaume-Uni: I - Sultanines d'Australie «3-Crown», à quoi; depuis août 1958, «5-Crown». II - Sultanines de Turquie No. 9, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. Londres; depuis septembre 1957, prix au comptant. — Etats-Unis: «Thompson Seedless», première qualité, f.o.b., emballer; depuis 1956, sélectionné, prix au comptant, New York.

RAISINS DE CORINTHE

Grèce: Prix moyen unitaire à l'exportation, f.o.b. — Royaume-Uni: De Grèce, Patras, première qualité, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

FIGES

Algerie: Extra, en caisses de 10 ou 20 kg, prix de gros, Alger. — Turquie: No. 7, prix de gros, Smyrne.

DATTES

Iraq: Valeur unitaire des exportations. — Etats-Unis: D'Irak, choisies, prix au comptant, New York: I - Hillawi, choix 60'S. II - Sayers, bonne qualité moyenne 70'S.

Table 22. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices

1953 = 100

Tableau 22. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G)

Year and month — Année et mois	Austria	Belgium		Brazil		Canada		Chile		Costa Rica ¹		Ecuador				
	A ¹	A	G	A ¹	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A ¹	G			
1950.....	74	96	93	64	66	107	96	45	50	97	113	...	...	
1951.....	90	105	113	78	79	121	109	58	66	106	116	...	...	
1952.....	110	103	107	88	87	113	102	79	81	102	105	97	97			
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
1954.....	104	98	99	129	130	96	98	165	157	104	104	102	99			
1955.....	106	94	101	145	147	96	99	287	277	112	107	99	98			
1956.....	107	97	104	168	176	97	102	408	454	108	108	97	97			
1957.....	112	99	106	183	197	96	103	549	646	108	108	99	99			
1958.....	110	96	102	198	221	101	103	602	811	108	108	99	100			
1959.....	113	95	101	263	305	100	104	855	1 053	110	107	96	99			
1960.....	111	92	102	363	399	99	104	992	1 109	110	109	95	97			
1960 I.....	113	93	104	322	353	97	104	939	1 094	103	101	94	97			
II.....	113	90	103	333	366	96	104	941	1 090	104	105	94	97			
III.....	114	90	102	338	371	96	104	912	1 085	103	107	94	97			
IV.....	112	90	102	338	376	99	105	915	1 088	107	109	95	97			
V.....	111	91	103	336	376	99	105	942	1 096	110	109	94	97			
VI.....	113	94	103	338	379	102	105	973	1 105	111	109	94	97			
VII.....	113	92	102	349	388	98	105	1 016	1 113	106	108	...	...	
VIII.....	112	93	102	363	403	98	104	1 046	1 120	115	110	93	96			
IX.....	108	94	102	387	421	98	104	1 034	1 129	108	109	...	...	
X.....	109	93	102	408	440	97	104	1 123	1 141	106	109	96	97			
XI.....	109	93	102	411	451	98	104	1 078	1 133	122	115	99	99			
XII.....	108	92	102	417	459	99	104	998	1 109	131	116	98	99			
1961 I.....	108	93	102	408	463	101	105	965	1 103	121	113	...	...	
II.....	108	93	103	403	464	100	105	953	1 098	122	114	...	...	
III.....	109	93	103	410	474	98	105	...	...	122	114	...	...	
IV.....	111	91	102	...	...	96	105	...	...	129	115	...	...	
V.....	111	91	102	...	...	96	105	...	...	135	116	...	...	
VI.....	111	93	102	...	...	98	105	...	...	135	116	...	...	
VII.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland		France		Germany, Western		Iran ¹		Ireland		Italy		Japan ¹		Mexico ¹		
	A ¹	G	A	G	A ¹	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G		
1950.....	80	73	82	78	89	85	66	70	82	82	95	93	67	70	73	79
1951.....	93	105	96	100	103	100	71	79	91	95	101	106	84	97	97	98
1952.....	101	104	105	105	101	103	79	83	94	100	100	100	93	100	104	102
1953.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954.....	100	100	99	98	104	98	120	118	99	98	99	99	112	99	105	109
1955.....	102	99	98	98	113	101	109	115	103	101	100	100	112	98	122	124
1956.....	111	103	103	102	113	103	119	123	94	101	106	102	109	102	130	130
1957.....	122	113	108	108	116	105	115	123	100	108	...	103	112	105	139	136
1958.....	127	122	130	121	118	106	113	119	103	113	...	101	117	98	149	142
1959.....	127	121	130	126	116	105	125	123	102	113	...	98	116	99	148	143
1960.....	135	126	133	130	123	107	141	135	100	113	...	99	117	101	155	150
1960 I.....	136	125	136	131	123	106	131	128	104	112	...	100	116	101	143	145
II.....	136	125	133	130	123	106	133	128	103	112	...	99	116	101	143	145
III.....	137	125	132	129	123	106	134	130	104	113	...	99	118	101	149	149
IV.....	137	126	134	130	124	106	140	133	104	114	...	99	119	100	156	152
V.....	136	126	138	132	121	106	143	135	102	113	...	99	120	100	155	151
VI.....	135	126	130	128	120	106	139	134	100	113	...	98	120	100	159	151
VII.....	136	126	130	128	121	106	143	136	99	112	...	99	119	100	163	152
VIII.....	133	126	130	128	114	107	143	138	97	112	...	99	119	101	163	153
IX.....	132	127	132	129	112	107	145	139	99	112	...	99	117	101	164	153
X.....	132	127	132	130	110	107	146	141	99	112	...	99	115	102	158	152
XI.....	137	128	134	131	111	108	146	140	100	112	...	99	115	102	155	151
XII.....	135	128	135	132	111	108	148	140	102	112	...	99	115	102	155	152
1961 I.....	134	128	137	139	111	108	101	112	...	99	118	103	155	152
II.....	134	128	134	132	112	108	102	113	...	99	117	103	154	152
III.....	132	128	133	131	111	108	106	115	...	99	119	104	154	152
V.....	131	128	131	131	113	108	105	115	...	99	119	104	154	152
VI.....	131	128	133	131	118	108	101	99	119	105	155	153
VII.....	128	127	119	108	99	99	118	105	157	153
VIII.....	133	127	118	105

Table 22. - Index numbers of agricultural (A) and of general (G) wholesale prices (concluded)

Tableau 22. - Nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles (A) et des prix de gros généraux (G) (fin)

1953 = 100

Year and month Année et mois	Netherlands		Norway		Paraguay ¹		Portugal		Sweden		United States		Venezuela ²		Yugoslavia	
	A ³	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A ⁴	G ⁵
1950	91	87	80	76	16	17	101	91	73	76	101	94	89	96	...	...
1951	99	107	98	94	33	28	98	97	89	100	117	104	96	102	...	...
1952	105	104	103	101	58	61	97	99	98	106	110	101	105	103	93	101
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	101	101	108	102	125	122	100	95	98	99	99	100	107	103	104	98
1955	96	102	108	104	150	144	101	95	103	103	92	101	101	103	115	103
1956	101	104	...	109	197	193	105	98	113	108	91	104	103	100	123	104
1957	101	107	...	113	237	233	102	100	109	110	94	107	99	100	112	104
1958	98	105	...	111	247	252	103	100	108	107	98	108	108	102	105	105
1959	105	106	...	111	312	297	104	99	113	108	92	108	113	104	108	105
1960	96	103	...	112	368	335	108	102	116	111	92	109	113	105	120	107
1960 I	102	106	...	112	369	329	107	102	114	110	89	108	118	106	134	104
II	101	105	...	112	...	...	110	103	113	110	90	108	111	105	137	104
III	97	104	...	112	...	...	111	103	113	110	93	109	113	105	140	105
IV	98	104	...	112	365	330	111	103	114	110	94	109	112	106	142	105
V	97	103	...	111	363	333	109	103	115	111	93	109	113	105	148	106
VI	97	104	...	111	363	333	116	102	117	111	92	109	112	105	150	106
VII	95	103	...	111	365	335	105	101	114	111	92	109	112	105	145	106
VIII	92	102	...	111	368	337	104	101	114	111	89	108	112	105	142	107
IX	92	102	...	111	369	338	105	101	115	111	90	108	111	105	135	107
X	93	102	...	111	374	342	107	102	117	111	92	109	110	104	119	109
XI	93	102	...	112	376	345	107	102	120	112	93	109	115	105	119	109
XII	96	103	...	112	369	344	107	101	119	112	91	109	117	106	124	110
1961 I	98	103	...	112	427	368	107	101	118	113	92	109	123	107	...	110
II	95	103	...	111	434	370	107	101	118	113	93	109	112	105	...	111
III	93	102	...	111	434	368	107	101	117	113	93	109	107	104	...	111
IV	93	102	...	112	437	376	106	101	117	113	91	108	105	105	...	112
V	93	102	...	112	...	...	104	100	117	113	88	108	108	105	...	112
VI .....	...	...	...	112	...	...	104	...	119	113	89	107	...	...	...	...
VII .....	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	108	...	...	...	...

NOTE: National index series were recalculated, wherever possible, on the base 1953 = 100, for purpose of international comparability. Index numbers of agricultural prices relate to prices of farm products of animal and vegetable origin, excluding forestry products and fodder, unless otherwise specified.

¹Capital city only. - ²Index of foodstuffs. - ³Including non cultivated forest products, except timber. - ⁴Includes fodder. - ⁵Base: July 1953 - June 1954 = 100. Annual figures for 12-month period beginning 1 July of year stated. - ⁶Beginning 1956, new index, base 1956-57 = 100; prior to 1956, Caracas only. - ⁷Producers' prices of industrial products. - ⁸Beginning 1957, base: 1956 = 100.

NOTE: Toutes les fois que cela a été possible, les séries nationales des nombres-indices ont été ramenées à la période de base 1953 = 100, afin d'en assurer la comparabilité sur le plan international. Les nombres-indices des prix des produits agricoles se rapportent aux prix des produits agricoles d'origine animale et végétale à l'exclusion des produits forestiers et du fourrage, sauf indication contraire.

¹Capitale seulement. - ²Nombres-indices des produits alimentaires. - ³Y compris les produits forestiers non cultivés, à l'exception des sciages. - ⁴Y compris le fourrage. - ⁵Base: juillet 1953-juin 1954 = 100. Chiffres annuels se rapportant à la période de 12 mois commençant le 1^{er} juillet de l'année indiquée. - ⁶A partir de 1956, base: 1956-57 = 100; avant 1956, Caracas seulement. - ⁷Prix à la production des produits industriels. - ⁸A partir de 1957, base: 1956 = 100.

Table 8. - Tobacco (concluded from p. 25)

Tableau 8. - Tabac (suite de la p. 25)

NOTE: Figures refer to the trade of tobacco leaves and stems, including stalks, shorts, scraps, trimmings, and dust, but exclude processed tobacco. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in tobacco. The countries shown accounted for about 78% of world exports and imports in 1959.

NOTE: Les chiffres ont trait au commerce des feuilles et des tiges de tabac, y compris les nervures, les feuilles naines, les déchets, les rognures et la poudre, mais non compris le tabac manufacturé. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du tabac. Pour 1959, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 78% des exportations et des importations mondiales.

¹Data for 1956 and 1957 are for the former French Zone. From 1958 data are for all Morocco.

¹Les données pour 1956 et 1957 se rapportent à l'ancienne zone française. A partir de 1958, les données se réfèrent à tout le Maroc.

CUMULATIVE INDEX (concluded)

	9	10		9	10		9	10
Roots and tubers			Oilseeds and oils			Grain		
Potatoes.....		1,7/8	Copra and coconut oil.....	10	1,4	Barley.....		2
Sweet potatoes and yams.....		1	Cottonseed and oil.....	10	1,4	Maize.....		2
Rubber		5	Groundnuts and oil.....	10	1,4	Oats.....		2
Sugar		2,7/8	Linseed and oil.....	10	1,4	Rice.....		3,9
Tobacco		7/8	Olive oil.....	10	1,4	Rye.....		3
			Palm kernels and oil.....	10	1,4	Wheat.....		3,9
			Palm oil.....	10	1,4			
			Soybeans and oil.....	10	1,4	Livestock products		
Vegetables			Sugar	11	2,5,7/8	Butter.....		1
Onions.....	12		Tobacco	12	3,6,9	Cheese.....		1
TRADE			Roots and tubers			Eggs.....		7/8
Beverages and beverage crops			Potatoes.....	11	2,5,7/8	Meat		
Cocoa beans.....	12	3,6				Bacon.....		7/8
Coffee.....	12	3,6,9	PRICES			Beef.....		6
Tea.....	12	3,6,9	Series of international signif- icance (tables).....	10-12	1-9	Pigs.....		7/8
Fibers			Series of international signif- icance (graphs).....			Poultry.....		7/8
Cotton.....	11	2,5,7/8	Cocoa and tea, fats and oils, fish, forest products, rice, tobacco..	11	2,5,7/8	Sheep and lambs.....		7/8
Fruit			Coffee, dairy products, fats and oils, fruit, rubber, wheat.....	10	1,4,7/8	Milk.....		1
Lemons and limes.....	10	4	Feed grains, fruit, oilseeds, meat, sugar, textile fibers.....	12	3,6,9	Wool.....	11	5
Oranges and tangerines.....	10	4	Beverages and beverage crops			Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Grain			Cocoa beans.....	12	6	Fats and oils.....	10	4
Barley.....	11	2,5,7/8	Coffee.....	12	6	Oilseeds.....	10	4
Maize.....	11	2,5,7/8	Tea.....	12	6	Rubber	11	5
Oats.....	11	2,5,7/8	Fibers			Tobacco	12	6
Rice.....	11	2,5,7/8	Cotton.....	11	5	Roots and tubers		
Rye.....	11	2,5,7/8	Fibers, miscellaneous.....			Potatoes.....		7/8
Wheat.....	11	2,5,7/8	Fruit			Sorghum, oilcakes, and meal		2
Wheat flour.....	11	2,5,7/8	Apples, citrus fruit and bananas			Index numbers		
Livestock products			Apples and oranges.....			Agricultural and general wholesale prices.....		2,9
Butter.....	12	3,6,9	Dried fruit.....			Prices received and prices paid by farmers.....	11	5
Cheese.....	12	3,6,9				Maritime freight rates.....	10	
Eggs.....	12	3,6,9						
Meat.....	12	3,6,9						
Milk.....	12	3,6,9						
Wool.....	11	2,5,7/8						

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